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# The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIII NO. 184 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1935 EIGHTEEN PAGES

# LEAGUE WOBBLES: ITALY MOBILISES

## Indian Woollens Need No Protection!

### BRITISH MEMORANDUM TO TARIFF BOARD

### Asks For Special Preferential Treatment

**"If any changes in the Tariff rates are made such changes should result in the grant of additional effective preference to British goods, and also that if a system of quotas is decided upon, the system should not apply to piece-goods imported from Great Britain."**

**This demand is made by the Wool Textile Delegation and the Huddersfield Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, in their memorandum to the Indian Tariff Board in regard to the application made to the Board for a revision of the tariff on woolen textile products.**

*No Need For Protection*

**"In our opinion", says the memorandum, "no protective duty is required by the Indian industry against imports from this country." But it asserts, if anything, British imports needed special preference.**

**The memorandum wails the steady loss of the Indian market in favour of a third party and points to Japan as the menace to British market in India.**

*BRITISH DEMANDS*

The memorandum summarises the British demands as follows:—

YARNS: If an increase is made in the General Tariff rate on wool yarns, no increase shall be made in the British preferential rate; or if a decrease is made in the General Tariff rate, the margin of British preference shall be widened or at least shall not be less than now exists.

SHAWLS: We ask that they shall be subject to the same duties as ordinary fabrics and the principle of an alternative specific duty shall be applied to shawls imported under the General Tariff, thus widening the preference on these commodities.

BLANKETS AND RUGS: We ask that a preferential rate shall be granted to British blankets and rugs and that they shall be placed in a position less favourable than ordinary wool fabrics are placed in.

PIECE-GOODS: The principle of the alternative "ad valorem" or specific duty (whichever is the higher) shall be applied to all piece-goods if ordinarily known as woollen or worsted, regardless of whether made from virgin wool or wool wastes and wool reclaimed from rags, and also including such goods if containing not more than 10 per cent. of silk or artificial silk and that if an increase is made in General Tariff rate no increase shall be made in British preferential rate and if a decrease is made in General Tariff rate the margin of British preference shall be widened, or at least shall not be less than now exists.

If in the case of any of the foregoing products a system of quotas is decided upon, such system shall not apply to goods imported from Great Britain.

Following are extracts from the memorandum.

We are concerned in the reference because in the first place the Indian market is and has been for a great many years an important and valuable market for our products, and in the second place because the importance of that market to us and of our relation to it has been recognised by a grant of a preferential tariff treatment to our products. According to information in our possession the Indian wool textile industry is not large enough nor varied enough to supply the requirements of India's population and a considerable margin of these requirements must of necessity be satisfied by imported goods. As the position of India improves, as we hope it will continue to do, the needs of the Indian population will increase and after the Indian wool textile industry is fully employed the margin of requirements which must be met by imported supplies will also increase. It is this margin between what the Indian wool textile industry can efficiently and economically produce and the needs of the Indian people which the preference granted under the Indian tariff is designed to retain for British producers. In this connection we would point out that Great Britain is a large market for Indian produce; in fact it is by far the largest and most valuable of India's markets for her agricultural and other products. India, therefore depends on Great Britain for a market for her goods equally as much as Great Britain depends on India for a market for her goods. For example, Great Britain is by far the largest purchaser of India's wool and also of India's exports of carpets and rugs; in recent years Great Britain has purchased two-thirds. This mutual interdependence is recognized by the exchange of preference; indeed the granting by each country of preferences to the other arose out of the magnitude of the existing trade between the two countries and the desire not only to retain that trade but to increase it to our mutual advantage.,

LOWER DUTIES ON BRITISH GOODS

We understand that the principles on which the grant of production is based in India demand that the duty imposed shall not be more than is strictly necessary. We further understand that, in accordance with this principle, it is increasingly the policy of the Government of India to impose lower duties on British goods than on other goods where the selling price of the British goods is higher than that of the foreign goods, the object being to equate the fair selling prices of foreign, United Kingdom and Indian wool goods on the Indian market.

The selling prices of British wool goods in the Indian market are considerably higher than those of foreign goods, and our representations therefore relate to two separate duties, namely, those required on United Kingdom wool goods and those required on foreign wool goods.

As regards the duties required on United Kingdom goods we maintain that the existing revenue duties of 25 per cent. "ad valorem", on the more important classes of wool goods and 20 per cent., on certain other kinds are already more than sufficient to equate the fair selling prices of the Indian and British goods on the Indian market, and indeed that no protective duties are required by the Indian industry against their United Kingdom competitors.

As regards the duties required

(Continued on page 8.)

ETHIOPIA MOBILISES

**According to reports from Addis Ababa, thousands of Abyssinian reserve troops with rifles on their shoulders are flocking to the Capital in apparent disorder to join the colors of their Emperor. These fierce fighting men will be split into small bands and sent to various outposts to be ready to meet the invasion by Italian troops.**

## CONGRESS JUBILEE

**Cabinet Committee Draws Up One Day Programme For Dec. 26.**

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 2.

The Jubilee Sub-Committee has drafted an interesting one-day India wide programme, items of which include Prabhat Pheries, Flag Salutation, Khaddar Hawking, Processions, Public Meetings, Kavi Sammelans, Illuminations, Cultural gatherings, Sports, Tournaments, etc.

The celebrations take place on December 26, next.—United Press.

*Dr. Pattabhi's Book*

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 2.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya's book the "History of Congress" will be brought out revised for the Golden Jubilee Number containing messages from statesmen and other celebrated writers all over the world.—United Press.

## SARDAR PATEL AT WARDHA

*Will Stay For Fortnight On Medical Grounds*

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 2.

Babu Rajendra Prasad will leave for Allahabad after a few days.

All excepting Sardar Vallabhbhai have left for their respective places.

Sardar Patel will stay for a fortnight on medical grounds.—A. P.

## "CURFEW" WITHDRAWN AT LAHORE

**Distinct Improvement In Situation, Says Magistrate**

LAHORE, Aug. 2.

Lahore has returned to its normal condition, and perfect peace prevails. In view of this the Curfew Order has been withdrawn from to-day.

The District Magistrate made the following statement this evening:—

"Whereas it has been made to appear to me that since July 26, when I passed the order under Sec. 144 Criminal Procedure Code directing the people to remain indoors after 10 p.m. and before 4 a.m., there has been distinct improvement in the communal situation in Lahore, and whereas during this period no criminal assaults, or any disturbance of public peace have occurred, now therefore, I hereby cancel my aforesaid order dated July 26.—United Press.

## SATYAMURTI & OFFICES

**Rajen Babu Warns Public Against Unfounded Press Reports**

**WORKING COMMITTEE KEEPS OPEN MIND**

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 2.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Congress has issued the following statement through the United Press:—

"I have seen the report of the proceedings of the Congress Working Committee meeting appearing in the press. We do not permit discussions in the Working Committee to be published for obvious reasons. It is, therefore, not open to me or to any member of it or invite to it to disclose the conversations that take place there, much less to give reports of what have been described in the press as speeches. Our conversations are of a most informal character and cannot be dignified as speeches but this much I am bound to state, in fairness to members who attended it, that speeches attributed to some of them are wholly wrong and imaginary and the public will do well not to accept such reports as in any sense accurate or conveying what actually took place."

"I have also seen an interview of Mr. Satyamurti which might perhaps leave an impression on some people that the Working Committee was more or less inclined to favour his view on the question of acceptance of office. This impression will also be wholly wrong and unfounded as the Working Committee has, in view of various considerations which need not be detailed here and has kept an absolutely open mind."—United Press.

## MCCARRAN BILL

*Senate Committee Favourable To Report*

**(From Our Special Correspondent)**

NEW YORK, August 2.

The Senate Committee is favourable to the report on the McCarran Bill on the proposed Silver Act.

## AVIATORS FOR CAPE TOWN

**Christen Plane "Furohar" And Carry Only Bare Necessaries**

KARACHI, Aug. 1.

The three Parsi aviators, who are now here in connection with the flight to Cape Town, have equipped themselves with letters from H.E. the Viceroy, the Governor of Bombay and other dignitaries to the Earl of Clarendon, the Governor-General of South Africa, and other notables.

Their Puss Moth was named christened "Furohar" meaning the "Spirit of Flying." It has painted on the side a Union Jack, the legend "Bombay to Cape Town," a religious mark resembling a Parsi Fire Temple and a winged human torso and head. It is capable of lifting a weight of 850lbs. and has a cruising speed of 105 miles per hour. It carries 35 gallons of fuel which can last for 500 miles at one hop. The aviators are leaving early on Friday morning, carrying only their barest necessaries.

Sir Raza Ali, British Agent in South Africa, is arranging for their comfort at Cape Town.

An Indian paper is stated to have obtained the copyright of the news of their flight.—A.P.

## CAPE FLIERS REACH BUSHIRE

**Thick Fog Confronts Their Further Flight**

BOMBAY, Aug. 2.

The Cape Fliers wire from Bushire that they arrived there safely at nine this morning. They say there is thick fog ahead.—A. P.

## LATEST NEWS

*THREE POWER PACT?*

GENEVA, Aug. 2.

It is stated in authoritative quarters that the differences between the three principal Powers are now narrowed down to such points that there is every hope of complete agreement being reached to-night.—Reuter.

## Mussolini Calls Black-Shirts To Arms

### Still, Geneva Circles Optimistic Of Success Of Negotiations

*ROME, Aug. 2.*

***One or more divisions of the Blackshirts are about to be called to colours.***

***This is regarded as probable before the conclusion of the Geneva session to emphasise Italy's intention to proceed regardless of the League or other interference.—Reuter.***

*BRITAIN FIRM*

*Insists On League's Association*

GENEVA, August 2.

The League Council will hold an informal secret meeting at 6-30 p.m. The chief difficulty still existing comes from Britain which insists that the League shall be associated with the negotiations proposed under 190. treaty.—Reuter.

*MUSSOLINI'S REPLY TO DRAFT*

*Agreement Over Conciliation Plan?*

GENEVA, August 2.

Sgr. Mussolini's reply to the new draft resolution amounts virtually to acceptance, subject to slight modifications which are not expected to present any difficulty and believed to be a complete agreement over the conciliation procedure.

The points on which Sgr. Mussolini asks modifications relate to the subsequent steps.

Baron Aloisi and M. Laval discussed the answer with experts, whereafter, the full text will be submitted to Capt Anthony Eden and then to Mr. Tecle Hawariat.

It is expected the way is now clear for its adoption by the Council.—Reuter.

*"LIKE TOUCHSTONE TESTING FRIENDSHIP"*

MILAN, August 2.

What is considered a reply to Sir S. Hoare's statement is contained in an article in "Popolo d' Italia" inspired if not written by Sgr. Mussolini. It stated the Abyssinian question is acting like the touchstone testing the friendship and enmity of other nations.

Other Italian newspapers state it is recognised that Sir S. Hoare's speech is much firmer against Italy than the previous declaration.—Reuter's Special.

*GERMANO-AMERICAN AIR SERVICE IN ATLANTIC*

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, Aug. 2.

In order to get ahead the United States, Britain and Holland are all making efforts to start the North Atlantic air service. The German Lufthansa Company is arranging for floating aerodromes from Westfalen and Schwablen from South Atlantic to North with the idea beginning Germano-American air service in autumn.

*INDIANS IN ABYSSINIA*

The following communique issued by the Government of India is republished for general information:—

"His Majesty's Government have informed the Government of India that they have been for some time and still are in consultation with His Majesty's Minister at Addis Ababa regarding the safety of all British subjects, including Indians, in Abyssinia in the event of occurrence of an emergency, and they will adopt all possible measures to this end. The Emperor of Abyssinia has moreover pledged himself to take steps for the protection of all foreign residents in his country."

(EARLIER NEWS ON PAGE 7)

## EDITORS HAULED UP 'EN MASSE'

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 2.

To-day the City Magistrate of Allahabad issued summons against 12 persons, editors, Printers, etc., of the "Pioneer", Lucknow, "Partaep", "Vartaman", Millap", "Delta" and "Dedor" of Cawnpore, including the lady printer and publisher of "Dedor" and other papers for publishing an alleged defamatory news stating that the nose of the complainant, Pandit Kesho Misra, editor of "Sarpanch" of Allahabad had been cut by another editor which news was absolutely false and complainant suffered great social, mental and pecuniary loss by its publication.

The magistrate fixed 15th August for hearing.—A. P.

## SITUATION IN KOLAR QUIET

BANGALORE, Aug. 2.

The strike situation in Kolar Gold field is quiet. About 4,000 workers of Mysore Mines are still holding out. Normal work is being carried out in other mines. It is understood that a settlement will be soon effected between the authorities of the Mysore Mines and the strikers. Police precautions continue.—A. P.

## NOT CONVENED BY CONGRESS

**Bajaj Refuses To Take Part In Nagpur Conference**

NAGPUR, Aug. 1.

Sjt. Jamanalal Bajaj, member of the Working Committee, has issued the following for publication regarding the Nagpur Division Political Conference:—

"I am of opinion that none should take part in any Political Conference which is not recognised, or convened by the Congress. I, therefore, shall not take part in the Nagpur Political Conference."

## COLUMBIA DEMONETISES SILVER

**Embargo On Export Of Silver Coins**

(Special Cable.)

BOGOTA, (Columbia), August 2.

The Columbian Congress has passed a law authorising the Government to demonetise silver, and prohibiting trading in and export of silver coins, according to the "New York Times."

# TABULATED ADLETS

## ONE Anna Per Word

## Minimum Re. 1

**SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS** are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

**ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE** are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

**BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN** Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

**REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS** should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

### 8. MATRIMONIAL.

**Wanted under-Matric healthy,** handsome Brahmin bride for qualified doctor, photographs strictly prohibited. Only guardians should communicate. Box No. 4650, "Bombay Chronicle."

**Wanted—Without community or** caste restriction a beautiful tall girl or widow of charming manners for a respectable young Muslim business man of decent income. Correspondence strictly private. Apply with full particulars and photo to Post Office Box No. 22, Bombay. (4642).

### 5. SITUATIONS VACANT.

**Required for out of India one** compositor well experienced on both Gujarati and English Types in a Printing Press. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 4643, "Bombay Chronicle."

**Unique opportunity for all seeking** Employments as Clerks, Typists, Doctors, Nurses, Accountants, Engineers, Spinning, Weaving, Dyeing Masters, Salesmen, Teachers, etc., to enlist assistance of the Royal Service Agency, Hornby Road, 3rd floor, Nanabhai Lane Corner, Fort. (4651).

**Wanted Travelling Organizers by** a respectable Insurance Office on a starting salary of Rs. 35 with prospects plus T.W. and commission. Cash security required Rs. 250. None but influential men should apply to Box No. 4649, "Bombay Chronicle."

**Wanted—An experienced Dyeing** and Bleaching Master for an up-to-date Up-country Textile Mill. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of credentials to Box No. 4620, "Bombay Chronicle."

**Wanted a Lady Teacher, Parsi** preferred, knowing Indian music, English and drill. Apply Post Box No. 4614, "Bombay Chronicle."

**Wanted—Applications are invited** from qualified Sub-Assistant Surgeons (male & female). Only Mahratas and Mohmadans need apply, starting salary for male Sub-Assistant Surgeons Rs. 60 p.m. and female Sub-Assistant Surgeons Rs. 80 p.m. with future prospects. Apply with testimonials to: The Chief Medical Officer & Sanitary Commissioner, Gwalior Government. (1466).

**Wanted—Head Office Manager** for an Insurance Company on Rs. 300 p.m. Investment from rupees ten to fifteen thousand essential. Service guaranteed for a definite number of years. Apply Post Box 31, Lahore. (4617).

### 12. TO BE LET

**To Let in newly built "Villa-Bellevue",** Opera House Tram Terminus, to vegetarian Hindus, a block of three rooms, kitchen with gas fittings. From 1st August. Apply Watchman. (4631).

**To let—Chowpatty, Gilbert Build-**ing, flat of four large bed-rooms, near Babulnath. Apply Kanji Cursondas, 187, Hornby Road. (4653)

### 44. MEDICAL.

**Cataract or Chronic eye-troubles,** their bonafide harmless medication "Eyesun," world-wide reputed and tested. No operation. No obligation. If not price refunded. Phial 2|-. Stockists—P. M. Zaveri & Co., Princess Street, Bombay. (1407).

**For Ladies Dreading Pregnancy:** Menestrin Capsules are the safest contraceptive by mouth. Price Rs. 1-8 per bottle. Stockists:—P. M. Zaveri and Co., Princess Street, Bombay, or from manufacturers, Oriental Research Laboratory, Vepery, Madras. (4508).

### 56. EDUCATIONAL.

**Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting** Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (4638)

**Wanted Candidates for Telegraph** and Station Master class. Allowance Rs. 28. Uniform, passage and quarter free. Service essential. Rules and entrance form on annas ten. Director, Royal Telegraph and Rly. Duties College, Bombay 20. (4618)

**Hewett Engineering School, Luck-**now, Recognised by U. P. Govt.—Applications from Matriculates invited for Overseer Class, Session July, 1935. Admission commenced. Excellent employment facilities. Free Prospectus from Principal. (4542).

**Kharas' Matriculation Coaching** Classes at Proprietary High School, Gowalia Tank Road. Sound coaching guaranteed in Mathematics, English, French, Persian and Science by experienced Graduate teachers. (4596).

### 67. BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**Correspondences invited from ma-**nufacturers and Traders from all lines who wish to increase their business by proper organization in India and Burma without any risk on their part. Tourist Agency, Gobichettipalayam. (4634).

### 73. AGENTS WANTED.

**WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS**

to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

| | | |
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| Balsar | Broach | Baroda |
| Borivli | Bhusaval | Dahod |
| Deolali | Dhond | Daman |
| Dhanu Road | Golvad | Karjat |
| Kasara | Lonavla | Manmad |
| Matheran | Neral | Navsari |
| Nasik | Sholapur | Virar |

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

### 73. AGENTS WANTED.

**Wanted influential Principal Mo-**tor Agents and Canvassers to represent an old Indian Insurance Office for Bombay City and Mofussil towns. Apply with references Box No. 4647, "Bombay Chronicle."

**The Prudential Assurance Co.,** Ltd., requires the services of two experienced Life Insurance Agents for Bombay City and Suburbs. Apply:—The Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., Patel House, Churchgate Street, Bombay. (1453).

**Wanted a Chief Agent for the** Bombay Presidency well up in Insurance work and thoroughly conversant with organisation. Only persons capable of guaranteeing business need apply in confidence to the General Manager, the All-India United Assurance Co., Ltd., Head Office, Lucknow. (4626).

### 87. ASTROLOGERS.

**Spirits will work in your presence** —Unseen hand will write your answers by pencil or by fire, see the great Egyptian Spiritualist Mahmaud Bey at Datoobhoy Mansion, Mayo Road, Apollo Bunder, opp. Jehangir Hall. He will solve your worries, difficulties and diseases. Rs. 5 for 5 questions. Ladies half charges. Questions by post give your approximate age. Important events in your palm will be read free. Special charges to see dead, absent, thieves and future partner through his crystal. (4628)

### 124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

**Fruits and Grafts—All sorts of** Grafts on large scale supplied cheaply. Free catalogue from Dilkush Nursery, Vyara, T. V. Rly. (4479).

### 121. DAILY WANTS.

**Tested Ghee. To prevent fraud we** get each lot tested by Municipality. Our 7th and 8th lots will be opened for test before the public on Monday, the 5th inst. at 3 p.m. H. B. Warden & Co., 378, Grant Road, Phone 41964. (Branch 621, Dhobi Talao). (4640).

### 154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

**For Sale, Dispensary in locality** central and cosmopolitan, free of good-will. Apply Box 4645, "Bombay Chronicle."

**Letter-Writers, Fashion-Books,** Children-Books, Cinema and Radio-Magazines, Newspapers, Dictionaries, Cookery, Poultry, Dream Books, Stamp and Autograph Albums, Photo-Frames, Stationery, Old Magazines, As. 4. King Co., Fort, Bombay. (4625).

### 156. MISCELLANEOUS.

**Rs. 20-30 per month offered to** poor Indian girl for one year to assist in furtherance of her studies. Only deserving cases considered. Apply Chandar Mohan, Majestic Hotel. (4641)

## Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per column inch Per insertion. |
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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

## Public Notices

**THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.**

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 16th to WEDNESDAY, the 30th August, 1935, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. J. DIVEKAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1935.

1475

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The public are hereby informed that the application and allotment receipts Nos. 5884 and 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th call receipt No. 5785 in respect of four shares Nos. 32907/910/ of the Model Mills, Ltd., of Nagpur, standing in the name of my client's father, Shet Shankarlal Jagannath (deceased) have been LOST, MISLED or DESTROYED. All claims in respect of these four shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Office of the Company, Lloyd Building, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay; otherwise the duplicate receipts will be issued to the heirs of the above-named deceased share-holder.

(Sd.) D. J. REGISTRAR,
Secretary.

4648.

**THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.**

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipt No. 33960 in respect of five Ordinary Shares Nos. 188349|188353 of the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co., Ltd. standing in the names of Bai Kooverbai Aspundiarji Wadia and Bai Banabai Jehangirji Engineer, has been lost, mislaid or destroyed. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay, No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Temporary Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

4344

## Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client was declared the highest bidder and purchaser of the undermentioned property sold by Public Auction on the 25th day of July, 1935, by Purshotam Lalji Tricumji the Mortgagee thereof.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground, situate at Old Hanuman and 1st Cross Lane, in Ganeshwady Oart, outside the Fort and in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (406) four hundred and six square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1638 (Part) Cadastral Survey No. 821 of Bhuleshwar Division with the messuage tenement dwelling house and structure standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward Nos. 1477 and 1478, Old Street Nos. 11 and 1 and New Street Nos. 25, 27 and 25A and bounded, on or towards the EAST partly by the property of Goculdas Morarji and partly by the property of Vasudev Jagganath Kirtikar, on or towards the WEST by the public passage of Old Hanuman Cross Lane, leading to the said Oart, on or towards the NORTH partly by the property of Morarji Khimji and partly by the property of the said Vasudeo Jagganath Kirtikar and on or towards the SOUTH by the property of Jiva Vishram.

Dated this 1st day of August, 1935.

THAKORDAS DARU HEMANY & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1474

## Public Notices

**BRANCH OFFICE**

We have started a Branch Office at Cross Lane, Railwaypura Post, Ahmedabad and Mr. Bhogilal C. Bhavsar will act as our Manager. Ahmedabad.
Telephone No. 2919.

VICTOR TRADING & ENGINEERING CO.,
22-24, Lamington Road.
Off Jacob Circle, Bombay 11.
Tel. No. Bombay: 40010.

4646

THE ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 58, Sayani Road, Bombay on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of August, 1935, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the period ended 31st March, 1935.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To consider the Resolution relating to Forfeited shares.
4. To consider the Resolution regarding Transfer of shares.
5. To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
6. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th July, 1935, to 3rd August, 1935, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JUGATRAM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 11th June, 1935.

(N.B.—The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after Tuesday the 6th August, 1935, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Saturday, the 20th July, 1935).

1408.

## Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai FATMABAI, widow of Suleman son of Rasoolbux Imambux, also known as Suleman Mahomed Sarang and daughter of Sharfoomiya Mohiddin of Sinor Mahomedan Inhabitant at present residing at Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, charges, trust, maintenances, easements or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 1, Ash Lane, (95 Esplanade Road) Fort, Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise no notice will be taken of such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Parel, Lalwadi in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 800 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old No. 91, New No. 16581, Old Survey No. 2, New Survey No. 2514 and Cadastral Survey No. 1/49 of Parel Sewree Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 1009 (1A) and Old Street No. 1AAA and New Street No. 71F and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by private passage, on or towards the South by Dinshaw Petit Mills, on or towards the East by land leased to Dossabhoy Rustomji Daruwalla and on or towards the West by a portion of land leased to Piraji Maloji Borekar.

Dated this 2nd day of August 1935.

MINOCHEHER, MANCHERSHAH HIRALAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1473.

## Legal Notices

NOTICE.

THE TRADE AND THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that our clients Messrs. THE UNIVERSAL RUBBER WORKS, carrying on business of manufacturers of rubber sole foot-wear and other like products at Argyle Road, Bombay, are the Sole Owners and Proprietors of the under-printed Design and Trade Mark "515" which is used by them exclusively respectively for their products and to denote and distinguish them. The said Design and Trade Mark have been registered with the Government of India under the Indian Patents and Designs Act 1911.

Any imitation or infringement or fraudulent use of the said Design or Trade Mark will be dealt with according to law.

RATNAGAR & KHATKHATAY.
Attorneys for Messrs. The Universal Rubber Works.

1468

## Auction Sales

"On SUNDAY, 4th August at 3-30 p.m. Household Furniture, Typewriter, Sewing Machines, Gramophone, Wall Clocks, Wall Pictures, Tan-sad, Baba-car, Folding Screen, Crockeries and various household articles belonging to the different parties will be sold by Public Auction in our Auction Hall at Dadar, Naigaum Cross Road. Property on view.

DHANIDADUNA & SONS.

N.B.—Bombay Chronicle Readers are requested to pay a visit to our Auction Hall.

## Messrs. BANKER & Co.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (SATURDAY) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, near Italian Restaurant of modern style complete Bungalow furniture, Austrian Safe, Drawing room cabinet, Ice Frigidaire, Gramophone, Singer Machine, Typewriter Machine, Chesterfield and drawing room sets, glassware, etc.

## Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai FATMABAI, widow of Suleman son of Rasoolbux Imambux, also known as Suleman Mahomed Sarang and daughter of Sharfoomiya Mohiddin of Sinor Mahomedan Inhabitant at present residing at Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, charges, trust, maintenances, easements or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 1, Ash Lane, (95 Esplanade Road) Fort, Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise no notice will be taken of such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Parel, Lalwadi in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 800 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old No. 91, New No. 16581, Old Survey No. 2, New Survey No. 2514 and Cadastral Survey No. 1/49 of Parel Sewree Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 1009 (1A) and Old Street No. 1AAA and New Street No. 71F and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by private passage, on or towards the South by Dinshaw Petit Mills, on or towards the East by land leased to Dossabhoy Rustomji Daruwalla and on or towards the West by a portion of land leased to Piraji Maloji Borekar.

Dated this 2nd day of August 1935.

MINOCHEHER, MANCHERSHAH HIRALAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1473.

## BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY situate at Nowroji Road at Lower Colaba.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 605 of 1927 (Harischandra Bhanji Medhekar and another vs. Narayan Vishwanath Medhekar and others) pursuant to the Consent Decree dated the 23rd August, 1933 passed in the said Suit, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY the 13th August, 1935, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises.

LOT NO. 2.—All that Government newly assessed land with dwelling house situate at Lower Colaba, Nowroji Road, admeasuring about 74 sq. yards, and assessed by the Municipality under New Street Nos. 15, 17 & 17A and bounded on the East by a Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property of Saraswatibai, widow, on the West by a Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the property described in Lot No. 1, on the North by Nowroji Road, and on the South by a Sweeper's passage and beyond that by the house of Sunderdas Pitamber.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Divekar & Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver at No. 14, Hammam Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

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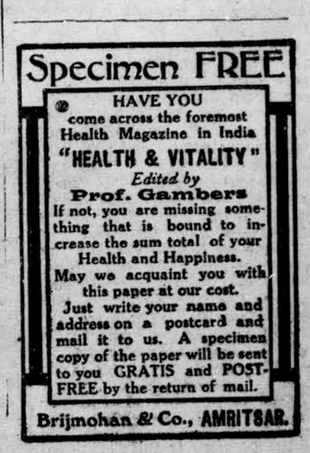
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## TRADE SIGNS DISPUTE

### Bombay Firms Go To Court But Come To Settlement

A dispute regarding the trade mark used for "chutneys" and pickles had a sequel in litigation which was heard by Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court.

Rustomji Merwanji Patel and others, the plaintiffs, asked for an injunction against Manekji Cooverji Patel and others, to restrain them from doing business in "chutneys" curry powder and condiments under the name of "Cooverji M. Punjaji and Co." or under any other name with the word "Punjaji," and also from using that word on their labels, wrappers etc.

A similar restriction was sought by the plaintiffs in connection with the use of the mark of a "star" or any other mark in imitation of their "sun" mark or brand. Damages of Rs. 5,000 were also claimed by the plaintiffs for alleged infringement of their trade mark and trade name.

**Acquired Reputation.**

The plaintiffs were doing business in Bombay as manufacturers of "chutneys" and condiments under the name of Messrs. Merwanji Poonjaji and Sons. They stated that their goods had acquired a great reputation under the name of "Poonjaji's chutneys and condiments." They were using "Sun Brand" as their trade mark.

The defendants who were nephews of the first plaintiff, were partners in the firm for some time. In 1932 the first defendant on behalf of himself and his brothers retired from the firm. Thereafter, it was alleged, the defendants carried on the same kind of business under the name of "Cooverji M. Ponjaji and Co." and used a mark called "Star Brand" which was alleged to be in imitation of the plaintiffs' "Sun Brand" mark. They were also alleged to have imitated the labels and general get-up of the plaintiffs' bottles, tins and jars.

**Family Name**

The plaintiffs' allegations were denied by the defendants who disputed that the plaintiffs could claim exclusive use of the word "Poonjaji," since it was their family name.

At the hearing of the suit, bottles of chutneys and condiments of both parties were produced in court.

After the suit proceeded for some time, the parties came to a settlement, and his Lordship passed a consent decree whereby the defendants gave an undertaking that in connection with their "chutney" business carried on under the name of Cooverji N. Poonjaji, they would insert in their labels, cash memos etc. or wherever their business name appears, the words "No connection with Merwanji Poonjaji and Sons". The defendants were also to pay Rs. 2,000 to the plaintiffs as their costs of the suit.

## GAMBLING RAIDS IN CITY

### Rs. 400 In Cash Seized In Bomanji Lane: Arrests In Girgaum Road

BOMBAY, Friday.

The City Police carried out two raids on alleged gambling dens last night, arrested five persons and seized over Rs 400 in cash and several alleged sutta betting chits.

At 5 p.m. the Palton Road police raided a room in a building bearing No: 22 on Bomanji Lane and arrested Pheroz Din Kambatta, a Borah and Nowroji Kawasji Ichaporia, Parsi on a charge of receiving bets on American figures and conducted a common gaming house. The police also seized Rs. 400 including marked coins and alleged sutta betting slips.

The second raid was carried out by the Princess Street Police in Sultan Manzil on Girgaum Road. In the room one Joe Fernando and two others were found and cash amounting to Rs. 8/- They were arrested and taken to the Princess Street Police station and later released on bail.

The accused in both cases were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court to-day and their bail period was extended, on one application made by the police.

## LABOUR UNREST IN CITY

### 500 Hamals Of W. B. G. Depot On Strike On Wage Issue

### ALLEGED FAILURE OF CONTRACTORS

BOMBAY, Friday.

Five hundred Hamals working in the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot of the G. I. P. Railway Company are on strike since this morning on the ground that the wages paid to them were cut down by the labour contractors, in spite of assurances to the hamals that wages would be paid at a fixed schedule.

All representations to the contractors and to the Agent of the Railway having failed, the hamals state that they were forced to go on strike, as conditions of life under the reduced rates have become difficult.

At noon, representations to the employers, Messrs. Nihal Singh and Sons, were made through the representatives of the hamals and contractors, it is stated, agreed to certain terms.

These terms, however, it is alleged by the hamals, are "ridiculous" and mark little improvement on the present position.

The deadlock still continues and meanwhile the Railway Police have asked the hamals to keep out of the Depot premises, lest the goods might be damaged in the present disturbed conditions. The hamals have come out and the situation remains peaceful. Lathi police were posted near the Goods Depot.

So far "blacklegging" has not been resorted to and the goods sheds have remained closed.

The hamals demand that their Union be recognised. When the new contractors Nihal Sing & Sons, first employed the hamals, it is stated, they offered to pay the hamals at the rate of Rs. 1/4 per hundred articles loaded and Rs. 3 per hundred bales.

This rate, the hamals allege, was not maintained and actually they were being paid at the rate of Re. 1 per hundred articles and Rs. 2/8 per hundred bales loaded. In addition loose packages which were loaded by the hamals were not counted among the articles and the wages were not paid for loading these small packages.

The hamals made representations to the contractors, without effect.

They have, it is understood, further sent a letter to the Agent of the G.I.P. Railway Company drawing his attention to a press report, in which it was stated that Sir Guthrie Russel, Chief Commissioner of Railways, assured a deputation of the Railwaymen's Federation "that orders have been issued to the State-managed Railways to see that the contractors should not pay their men less than the wages paid for similar work in the neighbourhood."

The hamals further cited how their wages were low compared to the conditions in the neighbourhood.

The Agent Mr. Wilson, sent them a reply that he did not intend to interfere with Messrs Nihal Sing and Sons and their employees.

NEGOTIATIONS FAIL

The strike was thus brought about and this morning negotiations were opened by Mr. G. N. Shahasrabudhe and Mr. R. S. Nekaljay.

After much persuasion, it is understood, the contractors came to an oral agreement that they were prepared to pay an amount of one Anna more per hundred articles loaded or per hundred bales.

These conditions are characterised by the hamals as "ridiculous" and the offer was turned down.

Similarly in the case of unloading men, a representation was made to the contractors that their rate of remuneration should be raised from As. 9 per hundred articles to As. 9/6. As the wages earned by the unloading men per month amounted to very little, the contractors agreed to raise the rate from As. 9 to As 9-3, thus registering an increase of one-quarter anna per hundred articles unloaded!

As the hamals found these terms inadequate, further negotiations are proceeding.

## Man Convicted In Poona Brought To Bombay And Remanded

BOMBAY, Friday.

Enquiries instituted by the De-Lisle Road Police in regard to the series of cycle thefts in the city by a gang in the last few months resulted in the arrest of Ibrahim Mohamed Ismail.

Sub-Inspector D'Costa in asking for a remand in custody of the suspect before the Dadar Court to-day stated that the suspect had sold four stolen cycles before May 20 last to one Shamso Tejwalla at very low prices.

Shamsoo, in turn, it is stated, had sold these to four persons from whom the cycles were recovered by the police.

After the alleged sale to Shamsoo, the suspect, it was told, had absconded to Poona where he committed an offence and was convicted. In the meanwhile the Poona police had been communicated with and when he was released on August 1, he was taken into custody and brought to Bombay.

The Magistrate remanded him in custody for a fortnight.

## Princess St. Police Raid Busiest Locality In City And Arrest Three

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Princess Street police, under Deputy Inspector Hewson, raided an Indian dispensary situated on the ground floor of Sultan Manzil, Girgaum road, on Thursday evening, under a gaming warrant issued by the Dy. Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch and arrested two Christians and a Parsi.

A large number of sutta slips and cash worth about Rs. 3-15-0 were seized by the police.

As the raid was carried out in one of the busiest localities in Bombay, namely Chira Bazar, at about 6 p.m. a large number of people collected on the spot to see the "fun."

It is alleged that under the security afforded by the "dispensary" the suspects secretly were carrying on sutta gambling at the place. The names of the arrested persons are:

John Francis Sequiera,
Joe Fernandes,
Jehangir Behram Irani.

They were released on a bail at the police station.

## ALLEGED BURGLARY AT MAHIM

### Citizen Reported To Have Been Threatened By Unwelcome Visitor With Knife

BOMBAY, Friday.

The terrible experience that befell a man, recently retired from railway service and residing in a lonely hut in a 'Wadi' off Cadell Road, Mahim, on Thursday midnight when he was confronted by a youth with a pocket torch in one hand and a clasp-knife in the other, was related before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, at the Dadar Court to-day by Sub-Inspector D'Costa of the DeLisle Road Police, when he asked for a remand of Krishna Laxman (21 years).

Deoji Kashinath, the victim, was in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, and on July 2 last drew his Provident Fund amounting to Rs. 2,116.

This sum being his life savings, he had been guarding it very closely and, it is stated, even carried the amount always with him.

On Thursday night he went to bed, and kept the amount in his coat which was hung on a nail just above his bed.

**Aroused From Sleep.**

At about midnight he was aroused from his sleep by a jerk on the feet. When he sat up, he saw a youth standing by his side, an electric pocket torch in one hand and a pointed knife in the other.

Deoji raised an alarm but no one came to his rescue as there was none, save his father who was asleep in another room.

He attempted a chase but the culprit had made good his escape with the amount from the coat. Deoji rushed to the nearest police station on DeLisle road and lodged a complaint.

When he went home, he discovered that the entrance to the house had been effected by boring a hole in the wall near the door and then lifting the latches of the door by the hand through the bored hole.

The police arrested Krishna Laxman later in this connection, but the amount was not recovered. It is stated he resided close to the complainant's house and was unemployed.

Pending further enquiries, the Magistrate remanded him to police custody for a fortnight.

## EXPIRED LICENCE SEQUEL

### Owner Of Car Held Responsible And Fined Rs. 10

Before a Bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, at Girgaum consisting of Messrs B. S. Turhud and Dadabhoy Hanicand, one Bhailal Harilal was charged with permitting his driver to drive his car No. 5777, with an expired licence under Section 6 of the Motor Vehicles Act.

The defence of the accused was that he did not know that the licence had expired and he did not knowingly allow him to do so. He further stated that when he engaged the driver, the driver had a running licence, but he did not note the date of the expiry of the licence.

Mr. Nadirsha Vakil, who defended the accused, cited the case of Emperor V/s Shantaram, reported in 34 Bombay Law Report on page 897, and argued that there should be "Express permission."

The Court held that the case cited by the Counsel was not applicable, and upheld the decision in the case of Emperor V/s Khadir Hussain referred to in that case which laid down that "A man may fairly be said to allow a thing to be done if the matter is within his control, and if the doing of the thing could be prevented by exercise of ordinary care and precedence."

In this case the accused had seen the licence when he engaged him and which was not very long ago, and greater the reason he could have tried to remember the date of the expiry and prevented his driver to drive when his licence had expired. The Court further remarked that it was necessary for the owners of motor cars to see that their drivers had proper and valid licences, and merely possessing a licence did not absolve them from their responsibility.

The Court convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 10.

# Japanese Retort To Millowners' Charge

## NO TRADE IN FENTS

## Bombay Representation To Govt. Characterised As Ill-Natured & Unfair

The Secretary of the Bombay Japanese Yarn and Piece-Goods Association, has addressed the following leter to the Bombay Millowners' Association:—

The "Bombay Chronicle" of the 26th instant, contains a two column article under the title "Japanese Menace to Indian Textiles: Millowners allege Artificial Silk is being sent as Fents". I understand that your Association "has sent a strongly worded representation to the Commerce Department, Government of India" on the subject from which my Association is led to presume that the aforesaid article emanate from the same quarter. On this assumption, I am directed by my Association to take up the matter with you.

GRAVE ERRORS

In recent years it has become quite the fashion for industrialists and businessmen to ascribe all their woes to the Japanese "Give a dog a bad name and hang him" is their favourite mode of procedure. Sometimes subtle insinuations serve their purpose, at other times wild allegations are made; but always under cover of half-truths which are invariably more dangerous than falsehoods. For the most part such criticisms are not worth notice since they merely betray either dense ignorance of facts or un-enlightened self-interest; but my association feels hurt when an enlightened body like your Association with its splendid organisation for collecting information and sifting the grain from the chaff, lapses into grave errors of fact.

OBJECTIONABLE MIS-STATEMENTS

My Association can hardly believe that your Association would deliberately present a garbled version of facts and is inclined to take the view that the Press, commenting upon your memorandum to the Government of India, is responsible for the loose phraseology that constitutes a libel upon the members of my Association. As the original memorandum of your Association is not before us, my Association, must content itself with drawing your attention to the objectionable mis-statements in the article.

UNCALLED FOR AND DEPLORABLE

It may interest you to know that not one member of my Association imports a single yard of fent of any description, whether cotton or rayon. The Japanese Yarn and Piece Goods Importers' Association is so scrupulously punctilious on this subject that it has bound its members by a unanimous resolution on December 3rd, 1934 not to handle fents of any description. There is nothing in the Indo-Japanese Agreement which explicitly or implicitly precludes them from trading in cotton piece-goods fents; whereas the Quota does not apply to Rayon goods at all. Japanese firms are, therefore, entirely at liberty to import fents, both cotton and rayon. Nevertheless they have voluntarily refrained from a legitimate trade solely with a view that Indian opinion may not have the shadow of a cause for dissatisfaction or complaint that the Indo-Japanese Convention was not observed in the way they desired. In the face of this self-abnogation the gratuitous libel levelled at members of my Association is as deplorable as it is uncalled for.

MALICIOUS

Says the article:—"Under the name of fents, Japanese merchants are stated to be importing large quantities of pucca artificial silk Piece-goods into India" and "these ingenious methods are adopted by the Japanese merchants to circumvent the increased import duty on artificial silk piece-goods." My Association is confident that your Association will realise in view of the foregoing explanation that this criticism, associated with the name of your Association, is not merely ill-natured in the extreme, but positively unfair, and founded upon anything but the truth.

PROPOSED REMEDY

My Association would go further and say that to the best of its knowledge, Japanese Manufacturers and Japanese Exporting Firms also have no hand or interest in the fents export trade (Fents whether cotton or rayon) which is handled and manipulated entirely by non-Japanese firms.

As a matter of fact Japanese Importing Houses are sorely hit in their business of pucca piece-goods by the increasing imports of what are called spurious fents. On account of the lower duty on fents as compared with those on pucca cotton piece-goods and pucca artificial silk goods, fents are displacing pucca goods to a very considerable extent; and not only do the members of my Association find their business restricted thereby, but they are also faced with heavy losses. For once, my Association finds itself in agreement with your Association in seeing the necessity of requesting the Government of India to adjust the present conditions; but my Association regrets to observe that it does not see eye to eye with the remedies proposed by you which, in fact, they consider to be worse than the disease.

DUTY ON FENTS

My Association has consistently advocated the cause of the consumer; and as "fents" fulfil the needs of the poorest of consumers, we do not think the Government of India would be well advised to raise the duty on fents. It would add yet another terrible hardship to the hard lot of the poor and is, therefore, absolutely unthinkable. There is a great deal of good sense in the other solution suggested by your Association, namely, to reduce the length of fents from its present garment length of 4 yards to two yards. This would discourage trade in spurious fents, but to that extent the coffers of the Government of India would have to suffer.

LAST STRAW ON CAMEL'S BACK

My Association also feels that your proposal to the Government of India to raise the already prohibitive duty on artificial silk piece-goods (the duty is four annas per square yard on a Cif price of merely 1|6 pies per yard) is not a little short-sighted. A little reflection would suffice to show that it was impossibly high duty on artificial silk goods which starved that trade and compelled the merchants to resort to the trade in fents. Any higher duty would be the last straw on the camel's back and the inflexible law of diminishing returns would begin to operate with a vengeance. No! if the Government of India desire a steady or increasing revenue from Import Duty on artificial silk piece-goods there can be one and one remedy only, namely, to reduce the existing murderous duty very substantially.

## *PRESS REPORT CONTRADICTED*

### *No Fund From King's Regiment For Help Benda Victim*

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 2.

Further inquiries made by the "United Press" in connection with a report broadcast by the "Associated Press" from Simla to the effect that a fund has been raised by the soldiers of the King's Regiment, stationed at Jubbulpore for the aid of the family members of the man who was killed during the fracas at village Benda on the night of July 18 last, go to show that no such fund has so far been raised here by the ranks of the Regiment, and that the members of the deceased's family have not received anything from the military or the civil authorities in the shape of compensation relief.

According to the further information received, it transpires that the Court of Enquiry is still busy with its work of investigation and that no woman has so far come forward with a definite complaint that she was ever molested by any British soldier.—United Press.

## Tilak Day At Chinchpokli

A large crowd gathered in the hall of the Samaj Sewa Sangh at Chinchpokli on Thursday night when under the auspices of the Lokamanya Sewa Mandal eloquent tributes were paid to the memory of the late Lokamanya Tilak. On the same occasion, the 12th anniversary of the Mandal was observed in a fitting manner.

# DETECTIVE COMPETITION

| 1st Prize | 2nd Prize | 3rd Prize | Consolation Prizes |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. 500 | Rs. 200 | Rs. 100 | Rs. 200 |

**In this Competition you are asked to do the work of a detective—so let us see how you do it.**

**The persons illustrated in the series marked A, B, C, ..... disguise themselves in different ways and manners as shown in the series of pictures marked 1, 2, 3 ..... For instance the man shown in "H" has disguised himself by putting on Moustache and glasses as illustrated in No. 3. One, therefore, puts "3" against "H" in the Coupon.**

**Competition Solutions must be submitted on the Entry Coupon which will be found in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of the 21st July, 28th July and 4th August, 1935. Closing Date 7th August, 1935.**

## BOMBAY BUILDING CONDITIONS

### Mr. Omerod's Address To Members Of Architectural Library

The most important aspect of building conditions in Bombay as conceived by a layman, was the parking space for cars in use, including cars of people visiting the building, as well as the residents of the flats," said Mr. H. E. Omerod addressing the members of Barucha Architectural Library on Thursday. Prof. Claude Beatley presided.

"Going back to the very early days of architecture," said the lecturer in the course of his speech, "we find that when man first thought of putting a roof over his head, he started by building just one room which had to serve for every purpose, living, sleeping, cooking, washing, etc."

"With the process of time, however, he beceame dissatisfied with the inconveniences resulting from the use of a single room for every purpose, and gradually extra rooms were included."

"Having satisfied his wants in this connection," he added, "he began to look for a faster means, and a less tedious one than walking, of going to and from his house, and various types of vehicles, then, began to take shape, until now we have the modern motor car in which one is able to move with great comfort, and speed from one house to house."

ESSENTIAL IN DESIGN OF OF BUILDING.

"The time has come," observed the speaker, when a garage for a car, and living quarters for the driver, are features which are just as essential in the design of a building, as the kitchen, and bath room.

Continuing the lecturer referred to the three different problems to be catered for, one garaging accommodation for the car when it is not in use, the other living accommodation for the driver on the premises, while the third, which is most important, is parking space for cars in use, including cars of people visiting the building, as well as residents of the flats.

"My last point concerns the construction of huge new blocks of buildings, at street junctions, and in close proximity to the road, the building which has just gone up next to the Regal Cinema is a typical example of what I mean."

Concluding Mr. Ormerod appealed for the expert assistance like that of the Indian Institute of Architects in the solution of the problems closely related to building, street and pavement design.

## FOURTH ESTATE IN LEGISLATURES

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, August 1.

The General Secretary of the Andhra Journalists' Association who is also an associate of the Indian Journalists' Association has, I understand, given notice of a resolution to be moved at the forthcoming Conference regarding the representation of Journalists in Provincial as well as Central Legislatures. At the last meeting of the Andhra Journalists Executive suggestions to that effect were made by the Secretary himself. Now that the All-India Journalists' Conference stands postponed, the Andhra Journalists' Working Committee will be meeting shortly to discuss this question and submit the same to the Conference for consideration.

# City And Suburbs

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

### To-day

Hindu: Shravan Sud 5, 1991
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 3, 1354
Parsi: Aspandarmad 1, 1304
Hightide: 1-50 14-02
Lowtide: 7-32 20-16
Sunrise: 6h 16m
Sunset: 7h 14m

S S. Cathay with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Mrs Krishnabai Wagh's Lecture on 'Society's Restrictions on Women' at Prarthna Samaj, 6 p.m.

Bombay Quetta Earthquake Relief Committee, Urgent Meeting, Congress House, 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, August 4

Harwood League Football: (Second Division): B. E. S. T. vs. "Times of India," Cooperage, 4-30 p.m.

"Sadarama" by Gubbi Theatrical Company at Baliwala Theatre at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

Harwood League Football (Second Division): Blue Rangers vs. Telephone Company, Naigaum, 5-40 p.m.

Harwood League Football (Second Division): H. M.'s Customs vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m

MONDAY, August 5.

International Social Club: Members and their guests meet at Taj Mahal Hotel (Princes Room), 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, August 7.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Mud Sports, Marine Lines Maidan, 5-30 p.m.

## Domestic Occurrance

### IN MEMORIUM.

RUTNAGUR—In loving memory of our dear son Muncherji (Dick) S. Rutnagur, Advocate, and his wife Tehemina, who were drowned in the sea at Juhu, near Bombay, on Sunday, 4th August, 1929.

### POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. 'Toyama Maru' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on Saturday the 3rd instant.

Superscribed mails for Singapore, Penang and Japan per s.s. 'Alipore' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Saturday the 3rd instant.

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N Y K steamer 'Ginyo Maru' left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on August 2 and is expected to arrive here about August 30.

Clan Line steamer 'Hesperia' arrived London on the morning of August 1.

### RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES

Swami Vishwananda of Ramakrishna Math, Khar, will conduct the weekly class at the Batliboi's Institute Hall to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) and at the Math to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.).


2nd Glorious Week
THE CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Reduced Prices to School Parties at the 4 o'clock shows only!

EXQUISITE NATIVE DANCING!
A Feast of Adventure!
HEAR ROBESON SING!



THE REGAL
To-day and To-morrow
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

### LOKMANYA SEVA MANDAL

At the last annual general meeting held recently, a resolution requesting the Millowners' Association to declare as usual a holiday on Saturday, September 7 it being the "Govri-Visarjan" Day, was unanimously adopted.

### UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—A POOR INVESTMENT!

There will be a debate at the Y. M. C. A., Reynolds Road, Byculla to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. on "University Education for Men and Women in India has been a poor investment." Mr. N. W. Waknis will move and Mr. N. S. Jiradkar B.A. will oppose the proposition.

Mr. J. A. Vakil will preside.

### SUPARI BAUG KAMPOLAM

The fourth annual social gathering of Supari Baug Kampolam was celebrated on Sunday last.

### PANDIT DIGAMBER'S DEATH ANNIVERSARY

A music Jalsa will be held on the occasion of the 'Punya Tithi of Pandit Vishnu Digamber,' deceased, the founder of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, by the Vidyalaya in the hall of the Gowardhan Sanstha, at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Saturday) at Khetwadi Main Road

### SHRI SHARDA SANGIT VIDYALAYA

There will be a music concert in the Gayan Hall of Shri Sharda Sangit Vidyalaya (Saman Building, Charni Road, Girgaum) to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. open for ladies only. The programme consists of vocal by Miss Subhadra Sahasrabuddhe, Harmonium by Miss Mathura Phatak and Mrs. Irawati Velankar and Dilruba by Miss Indira Phatak, Principal of this Vidyalaya.

### SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC

The weekly public concert of the school will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. in the School Hall, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum, Bombay.

### "KALAVIKAS"

The anual ceremony of the manuscript magazine, "Kalavikas" will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Institute Hall, when Mr. A H. Gadre, Editor of 'Nirbhid,' will preside.

### DHARAMPUR MAHARANA IN BOMBAY

His Highness Maharana Shri Vijayadevji, Maharana Saheb of Dharampur, returned to India on Thursday afternoon by P and O mail boat s.s. 'Strathaird' curtailing his programme of Polar Cruise from Bremen, the starting point, owing to ill-health of Her Highness the Maharani Saheb.

His Highness had sailed on June 22 for the benefit of his health, but this compelled his return.

### FREE READING ROOM AND LIBRARY AT NAGPADA

The residents of the New Nagpada locality are informed that the Anjuman Jamiatul Muslimeen, New Nagpada have arranged for a Free Reading Room and Library for the benefit of the public from August 1 at their offices situated in 3rd Peerkhan Street, Bombay. The Reading Room will remain open from 5 to 8 p.m. daily.

### BOMBAY QUETTA EARTHQUAKE RELIEF COMMITTEE

An urgent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Quetta Earthquake Relief Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the new hall of the Congress House.

### BHAGINI SAMAJ

A public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Dhuru Hall, Dadar to explain the importance of the "perfect-roll" campaign. Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh will preside.

### LATHI SWINGING IN CITY

A local correspondent writes: "Mr Mohamed Khan Rahiman Khan will make an attempt to break the existing record for 'lathi swinging' on Saturday (10th instant). A committee is being formed with the Mayor of Bombay as the president."

### "SOCIETY'S RESTRICTIONS ON WOMEN"

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association, a public meeting will be held in the Prarthana Samaj to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. when Mrs. Krishnabai Wagh will deliver a lecture on "Restrictions put on Women by Society." Dr. Malinibai B. Sukhtankar will preside.

### "THE ART OF READING"

Under the auspices of the Students' Union of the Sheth H. G. Jain Hostel, Lamington Road, 148, Prof. M. F. Colaco of St. Xavier's College will deliver a lecture on "The Art of Reading" at 10 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday).

### SOCIAL SERVICE LECTURES

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Maneklal H. Vakil, will deliver a lecture on "Civics for Adults" and Dr. H. D. Khota on "Infection and Carriers of Infection" at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

### NRUSHINHA ACHARYA ANNIVERSARY

Under the auspices of Shri Shreyas Sadhuk Adhikari Varga, the anniversary day of Shriman Nrushinha Charyaji Maharaj will be observed at Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Ambalal B. Jani will preside. Messrs. Manubhai C. Pandya, Jethalal Devshankar Dave and Keshavlal Zinubhai will speak on "The life of Nrusinha Charya."

## LATE DR. KULKARNI

### Founder Of Bombay Homoeopathic Medical College

(From A Correspondent.)

The death occurred at 11-30 a.m. on Friday in Bombay of Dr. V. M. Kulkarni, Bombay's pioneer Homoeopath, at the age of 66. Death was due to heart failure.

One of his principal virtues was his enthusiasm for public service. This was evidenced during the influenza epidemic of 1919 when, with the very slender resources at his command, he organised an efficient free medical aid centre on homoeopathic lines.

It was Dr. Kulkarni who founded the Bombay Homoeopathic Medical College and also organised the Homoeopathic Free Dispensary.

Dr. Kulkarni was entirely a self-made man. Starting on a very modest scale, he built up Roy and Co., the leading firm of Homoeopathic chemists in the city. His works on homoeopathy are well known. He was also a Sanskrit scholar, and had three original dramas in that language to his credit.

He leaves behind him seven sons and a daughter, and a very large circle of friends to mourn his death.

## 2 LACS DECREE

A decree for Rs. 2 01,561 was passed by Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court in the suit filed by Hilla Jal Mugaseth against her relatives, Jamshed J. Mugaseth and three others, all brothers, who are partners in the firm of Mugaseth and Sons, doing business at Apollo Bunder

The plaintiff stated that she had borrowed the money from two banks to advance it to the defendants for their business on three promissory notes.

The defendants who admitted their liability did not appear at the hearng of the suit

Mr. J. H. Vakil, instructed by Wadia, Gandhi and Co., appeared for the plaintiff.

## DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"The Scoundrel". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.

CAPITOL—"Sanders of the River". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"Mark of the Vampire." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 4 p.m.

WEST END—"Desh-Dasi". Time as usual.

KRISHNA—"Dhuwan Dhar". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Search for Truth." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Pujarin" or "Dancer of the Temple." Daily at 5, 7 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-30 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Silver Streak". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 p.m.

ROXY—"Fashionable India". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-30 p.m.

GLOBE—"Sacred Scandal." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday at 2-45 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"The Man Who Knew Too Much". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

## Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Harold Ramsay, at the Organ of the Granada, Tooting. 8 p.m. Reginald King and his Orchestra. Bernard Ross (Baritone). 9 p.m. The Radio Follies A Midland concert party in a programme of sense and nonsense. Presented by Michael North and Richard Spencer. 9-45 p.m. Dance music. 10 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. Dance music. 10-30 p.m. Close down

## TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Selection of Indian music Gujarati Comic Skits. Gujarati Garba Dance music. 1 p.m. Available market rates. Selection of European music 4-30 p.m. Children's Hour. By S k. Naique, (Stories in Marathi). 5 p. m. Auntie Ella and Uncle Dick. 5-30 p.m. European programme. Relay of music from the Regal Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Indian programme 7-30 p.m. European programme. The 'Request' Hour. A recorded programme compiled from listeners' requests. 8-15 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Indian Programme 8-30 p.m. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-30 p.m G N Ghose, Hawaiian Guitar. J P Mobile, (Bul-bul Tarang). (Vocal). Ram P. Panjwani. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

### MONTHLY SOCIAL OF THE Y. M. P. A.

A monthly social of the Young Men's Parsi Association will be held at 5-0 p.m. on Saturday 10th instant at the Bisni House, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, where there will be a friendly talk on 'Parsi Social Problems.' All the members of the Association are cordially invited.

### "DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONALISM"

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association, Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran will give a lecture on "The Development of Internationalism" to-day (Saturday at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the South Wing, University Building.

# THREE PAPER QUETTA FUND

## Help Us To Swell It

**In order to enable all classes of people easily to contribute their bit to the work of relief, for the sufferers from the Quetta Earthquake, the "Bombay Chronicle," the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" have in association, opened a fund called "The Three Papers Quetta Relief Fund" in their columns. All sums not below Re. 1 will be accepted and acknowledged in the columns of all the three papers.**

**Upto now over Rs. 27,000 has been contributed to the Fund out of which Rs. 20,000 has been sent to the Central Relief Committee organised by the Congress President at Karachi.**

**All cheques should be drawn in the name of "The Three Paper Quetta Relief Fund."**

**Contributors are requested to see that they get receipts from this office for the amount contributed by them.**

List of Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund received on 2nd August, 1935, is as follows:—

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Previously Acknowledged | 27,491 | 5 |
| 'X' Villeparle | 5 | 0 |
| P. V. De'Souza | 2 | 1 |
| Messrs. Wamanrao and Shivram | 5 | 0 |
| In Sacred Memory of Late Bhai Bhugwanji | 10 | 0 |
| The Kaipunjal Mogaveera Union | 5 | 0 |
| Essopmia and Sons Johannesburg as below | 39 | 6 |
| Hajis Esapmia | 1 | 0 |
| Rasulbu Esapmia | 2 | 0 |
| Amina Esapmia | 3 | 0 |
| Mohmed Esapmia | 4 | 0 |
| Murium Esapmia | 5 | 0 |
| Khatija Esapmia | 6 | 0 |
| Musa Esapmia | 7 | 0 |
| Aisabibi Esapmia | 8 | 0 |
| Bai Amabin Jinate Mohmed Madhi | 3 | 6 |
| | 39 | 6 |
| Dr. D. R. Prem | 2 | 0 |
| A. N. Srinivasan | 1 | 0 |
| One Gentleman | 1 | 0 |
| Bhagwandas J. Mehta | 5 | 0 |
| Shivratan Dagha | 11 | 0 |
| One Gentleman | 51 | 0 |
| Total | 27,628 | 12 |

### Mayor's Quetta Fund

Contributions received on 1st August, 1935, towards the Mayor's Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund, Bombay, are detailed below:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 1,23,107-10-6. (A/C No. I.—Rs. 1,03,523-8-8 and A/C No. II.—Rs. 19,584-1-10) which includes subscriptions by Ladies and collections through Ladies' Committee: (A/C No. I.—Rs. 22,374-6-6 and A/C No. II.—Rs. 1,596).

ACCOUNT NO. I.

(1) Subscriptions received direct by the Mayor of Bombay and the Hon. Treasurers:—

The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., Rs. 1,000; The Students of the Sir J. J. School of Art, Rs. 213-3-3; Messrs. C. Framroze—through The Kaiser-I-Hind, Rs. 65-15; Messrs. Nagindas and Manekla1, Rs. 51; The Shamrao Vithal Co-operative Bank Limited, Rs. 50.

(2) Subscriptions received through Sub-Committees:—

Sub-Committee (16) Legal: Per Mr. A. S. Davar, Rs. 35.

Sub-Committee (18) Europeans: Per Sir John R. Abercrombie, Rs. 200 (235).

ACCOUNT NO. II.

(1) Subscriptions received direct by the Mayor of Bombay and the Hon. Treasurers:—

The Quetta Earthquake Relief Committee, Khar, Rs. 501; The Quetta Earthquake Relief Committee, Khar, Rs. 250; Amount less than Rs. 5, Re. 1; Total Rs. 1,25,474-12-9. Which includes subscriptions by Ladies and collections through Ladies' Committee; A/C No. I.—Rs. 22,389-6-6 and A/C No. II.—Rs. 1,596.

## NOT BOUND TO INFORM HUSBAND

### Ranganayaki's Father Denies Legal Or Moral Obligation

BOMBAY, Friday.

That he did not think it his moral or legal duty to inform Ranganayaki's husband when she left for Bangalore with the accused for the first time or for the second and final time, was the admission made by Mr. Sreerangam Krishnamacharya, Ranganayaki's father and an Advocate at Madras, when he was cross-examined by Mr. A. R. Gadkari, defence counsel, at the resumed hearing of the "Aeroplane Romance Case" before Mr. I. S Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on Friday

Mr. Krishnamacharya further said that he explained to his daughter one day about the futility of her idea of marrying the accused by embrancing Christianity and spoke to her about an Act of 1866, which permits such a procedure, but would not, however, be applicable in the case of Ranganayaki and Kapoor.

Q: When Ranganayaki left for Bangalore with the accused for the first time in 1933, did you not think it your duty to inform her husband about it?—I thought, morally, it was not.

Q: Legally?—Legal is subservient to moral.

Q: As you were not morally bound, you thought, you were not legally too?—Yes.

Q: Was it your moral duty or not to inform her husband at least when she went away for the second and final time?—I do not think so

Regarding Ranganayaki's education after her marriage, witness said, her husband was not quite willing that she should continue her studies in a school after the marriage. She, however, continued. Witness did not consult her husband when he sent her to school after the marriage.

NEVER ASKED FOR RS. 5,000.

Continuing witness said, that the accused's brother came to him only once. He denied having told the latter that he intended to take some proceedings against Ranganayaki's husband. He never asked the accused's brother for Rs. 5,000.

To another question of Mr. Gadkari, witness replied that he showed Ranganayaki a case in 46 Madras Law Reporter and tried to convince her about the utter impossibility of her idea of marrying the accused by getting themselves converted to Christianity. He also explained to her another complicated and lengthy procedure by which a Hindu marriage could be dissolved according to the provisions of an Act of 1866, but that could not apply in the case of Ranganayaki and Kapoor.

Further hearing of the case will be taken up to-morrow.

# HEALTH IN PRESIDENCY

### Alarming Increase In Cholera

The following is the report of the Health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending July 27.

The presidency cholera figures for the week were 640 attacks and 255 deaths against 364 attacks and 132 deaths in the previous week. Bijapur district reported 304 attacks and 114 deaths against 123-52 in the previous week; Sholapur 117-49 against 83-33; Nasik 109-44 against 36-11; Belgaum 50-19 against 80-19; Thana 25-11 against 10-4; East Khandesh 9-3 against nil; Satara 8-4 against 1-0; Ahmednagar 7-5 against 2-2; Bombay Suburban 3-1 against 9-4; Poona 2-1 against 3-3; Larkhana 4-3 against 11-4 and Bombay city 2-1 against 1-0.

The number of anti-cholera inoculations performed during the week was 3.429 bringing the total since January 1st to 13,759.

Two special medical officers on cholera duty have been appointed during the week, one each in Nasik and Bijapur districts by the District Local Boards.

In the presidency 38 attacks and 22 deaths from plague were recorded as against 14 attacks and 8 deaths in the previous week. Sholapur district reported 34 attacks and 20 deaths against 12-7; Bijapur 3-1 against nil and Ratnagiri 1-1 against nil.

Smll-pox figures for the week are:—

Kanara 126 attacks and 27 deaths; Nasik 73-3; Ratnagiri 60-4; Belgaum 57-12; Bijapur 47-3; Kolaba 36-2; Dharwar 31-5; Thana 31-5; Poona 28-1; West Khandesh 24-6; Ahmednagar 22-4; Satara 14-2; Surat 12-8; East Khandesh 6-1; Sholapur 5-1; Ahmedabad 5-1; Kaira 3-1; Broach 0-1; Karachi 1-1; Dadu 20-7 and Bombay city 21-18. Total 622 attacks and 113 deaths against 530-110 in the previous week.

Primary vaccination and revaccination of adults is being resorted to in and around the affected areas.

Vaccine Institute, Belgaum.—The number of doses of lymph despatched from Belgaum vaccine Institute to different parts of the presidency during the week was 24,560.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Eleven attacks and 7 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week against 8 attacks and 6 deaths in the previous week. Ahmedabad city reported 5 attacks and 2 deaths; Poona 2-1 and Bombay city 4-4.

# In And Around Bombay

*(From Our Staff Correspondents).*

### A Mandvi Need

Mandvi, one of the busy trading centres of the city, seems to be in need of a decent hall, where public meetings could be held. The merchants and traders very frequently hold public meetings to discuss important issues touching trade and commerce as also public welfare. The only big hall, it is stated, is the Grain Merchants' Association Hall, which does not accommodate more than two or three hundred people. Whenever meetings are held, if the sky is clear, they are open-air meetings held on the road-side. If it rains, a part of some big godown is temporarily cleared and in it are huddled together thousands of people who attend the meeting, since such a meeting usually happens to be vitally concerning them. It would not be difficult for the merchants at Mandvi to have a decent public hall erected where big meetings can be held, and a few thousands would not be too large a sum to be spent in this direction. Even the Grain Merchants' Association Hall needs improvement, considering the large volume of business carried on there. Though buildings like those owned by the International Grain Merchants in Mincing Lane, London, may not find favour with our city grain merchants who may choose to carry on business in the old traditional way, yet a decent building for their business would certainly be an improvement on the present one.

Mandvi merchants would be serving the needs of the residents of their own ward, if they choose to have a decent Hall, well-ventilated and equipped with all amenities and a long-felt need would have been met.

### Bombay City Ambulance Corps

The Bombay City Ambulance Corps, which was started five years ago with the joint efforts of a few local lawyers and doctors, has made a very satisfactory progress during the period. The total strength of the Brigade at present is 90, viz., Senior Division 35 volunteers, Nursing Division 30 lady volunteers and Junior Division 25 volunteers. There are 4 Warrant Officers and 12 non-Commissioned Officers. Last year regular classes were held for all the divisions in First Aid, Home Nursing and Hygiene and a course of Stretcher Drill on the lines of the Royal Army Medical Corps course was given by the trained officers of the Corps. Examinations in all the courses showed very satisfactory results. Besides this, two Annual Training Camps were held last year, one at Santa Cruz and another at Mahim where instruction was given in diverse subjects such as Firemen's work, Journey and Log keeping, Signalling, Bridge Building, and Cooking, etc. A Benefit Cinema Show was also organised at Roxy Cinema in December last, presided over by Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai in aid of the Ambulance Car Fund of the Corps from which a sum of Rs. 1,867 was realised. A new ambulance car has been recently purchased by the Corps which is quite modern in type as it is equipped and fitted with a Doctor's Cabin and is available for service to the public day and night.

### SRI VENKATESA DEVASTHANAM

The Hon. Secretary of Sri Venkatesa Devasthanam writes:—

The 'Indola Festival' of Sri Venkatesa Baghawan is being celebrated this year on a grand scale, and for this purpose a special 'Silver Mantap' has been prepared at a cost of Rs. 7000. This festival lasts for fifteen days and every day the deity is decorated in all the Avatars. It is hoped that religiously minded Hindus will not miss this opportunity to visit the temple to worship God during the Shravan month.


THE GOLD-MEDAL PICTURE OF 1935
at
THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY
At 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE EXCITEMENT OF THE CHASE THRILLED HIS JADED SOUL!

NOEL COWARD in "The SCOUNDREL"
with
JULIE HAYDON · HOPE WILLIAMS
ROSITA MORENO · MARTHA SLEEPER
Written, directed and produced by Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur
Lee Garmes, Photographer and Associate Director · A Paramount Release

PATHE
3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Sunday Morning 10 a.m.
Phone No. 41561.

Telephone No. 22525, Post Box No. 112. Telegrams "Chronicle" Registered No. B-1052.

The Bombay Chronicle

Bad House, Parel Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1935

# A DOOMED CONSTITUTION

With the notification of the Royal assent to the India Bill, says the "Daily Telegraph" of London, His Majesty's Government have completed the biggest legislative task of this Parliament. Indeed the gravity of the task and of the issues raised by this legislation is little realised either by Parliament or the British public. The British have never been famous for political imagination. They are evidently little impressed by the implications of the tragic fact that after labouring for nearly a decade the British Government has given India a constitution which is not acceptable to a single responsible political party in the country, and which the Indian National Congress, the most representative political body, is pledged to reject summarily. The "Daily Telegraph" itself admits that the new Constitution does not satisfy the Indian demand, but pleads that it represents what the limit of British opinion is prepared to concede at this stage. It is evident that our British contemporary, like Britain as a whole, is yet to be disillusioned by the fact that India no longer recognises the right of the British Parliament to be the judge of her fitness for self-government and the ultimate arbiter of her political destiny.

### The Country's Demand

It may be worth while to indicate briefly once again the precise attitude of the Congress towards the new Constitution. And let it never be forgotten that this attitude has been endorsed by the country, as a whole, on more occasions than one. It is not merely the details of the constitution to which Congress objects. It repudiates the very basis of the constitution. The basic features of the India Act are that it is far far short of the country's demand for complete Independence, and that, it has been planned without the previous approval of India. These features the Congress condemns and insists on a constitution that envisages complete independence and one that is thoroughly self-determined. The Congress is pledged even to the particular form in which the country's right of self-determination is to be exercised. The constitution is to be devised and approved by a Constituent Assembly, convened on adult suffrage, or the closest possible approach to it. That and nothing short of it, is the Indian demand. That demand will soon be re-endorsed by the new enlarged electorate. Some British politicians may regard it as a preposterous demand. But those very persons will readily concede that, if Britain were in India's position, she would demand nothing less. Whatever Britain thinks of it, the demand is there, and sooner or later, Britain will have to concede it. It is obvious that the sooner the demand is conceded, the better the prospects of amicable relations between India and Britain.

### Let Bombay Lead

Meanwhile it behoves Congressmen to prepare even now for the great task of making good the national demand. Apart from the sanctions necessary for the purpose, the convening of the Constituent Assembly itself presupposes a wide and well-organized electorate and close contact between it and the Congress. For that very reason we have been constantly urging Congress workers all over the country to commence that task of organization forthwith. Obvious aids to it are enlisting all eligible voters under the new Constitution, eepecially women voters, in the electoral rolls, enrolling these and many more as Congress members, and inculcating upon them the principles for which Congress stands, with special stress on the fundamental rights of citizens, as enunciated by the Karachi Congress. Such propaganda is eminently practicable and has great possibilities. But we fear its importance and urgency are not adequately realised by many Congress leaders and may not be so realized until and unless its value is actually demonstrated by a progressive and earnest Congress Committee. We feel it should be possible for the lead to be given in the matter by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

# Welcome Declaration

While a long distance but grim tug of war is going on between Captain Eden and Signor Mussolini, it is pleasant to note that Sir Samuel Hoare has administered a mild but fairly dignified snub to Il Duce from the House of Commons. It is, unfortunately, only too true, as Sir Samuel himself said in his speech, that Britain has shown her sympathy towards Italy "in more than idle words." But the only response that Italy has made is to have consistently alarmed Great Britain. The danger of conflicts between British and Italian interests in East Africa was bad enough. Signor Mussolini's outspoken insults to the "Blacks" are infinitely worse because they threaten "a formidable unsettlement of the great coloured races of the world." And Britain has realised this. Hence Sir Samuel's snub to Italy which is welcome "in principle"—to quote the language of international diplomacy. We only hope Great Britain will continue to remain "fully conscious of her treaty and Covenant obligations" which, Sir Samuel claimed, she "certainly intended to maintain."

# Golden Jubilee Of Congress

The Working Committee has resolved that the Golden Jubilee of the Congress should be observed "in a fitting manner" on the day (December 26) the Congress met for the first time in 1885. There is not much time between now and December 26. We are therefore, glad to learn that the Sub-Committee appointed to draw up a programme has promptly addressed itself to the task. We are confident that it will draw up a programme commensurate with the importance of the occasion and designed to enable the whole nation to participate in it and we are also confident that Provincial, District and Taluka Organisation will all carry it out with enthusiasm and thoroughness. There is, however, one suggestion which we venture to offer to the Sub-Committee. The occasion of the Golden Jubilee will certainly demand spectacular celebration. But the "fitting manner" has two aspects, the other calling for something tangible and permanent.

## DECLINE IN INDIA'S COAL TRADE

### Foreign Competition & Prohibitive Railway Freight Responsible

By Rai Bahadur D. D. Thakkar.

The coal trade of India has been rightly described as "The Sick Trade" of India. Since long it has fallen upon evil days. Its decline has been systematic. The sale price of coal has gone down. It has been saddled with several stringent statutory rules and regulations. The burden of its taxes and cesses is on the increase. In fact it has become the prey to all imaginable evils which lead to its slow but sure extinction.

It has lost all chance of attraction as a good business proposition. The closing down of a large number of collieries and opening up of a few mines only during the course of ten years proves the truth of this sad affair. The question how to effect its regeneration from this chaotic condition is uppermost in the minds of all those who are in the line and who have invested their all in the industry.

According to me there are several causes of which the following are the principal ones.

**Prohibitive Freight.**

The first is the high prohibitive railway freight with 12-1/2 per cent surcharge. The industry has solely to depend upon the railways for the carriage of its huge output. There being no water-ways near about the coalfields nor any other transport facilities being available there is no competition worth the name in carrying charges. Hence it has become very easy for the Railways to enjoy complacently their sweet monopolistic rights without the least disturbance. The heavy railway freight charges have been the potent source of restriction to the free movements of coal to distant parts of the country. The industry made all possible and legitimate efforts to get this anomaly removed; but up till now little substantial has been done in this direction.

The second is the loss of the Oversea coal markets which previously consumed not an insignificant quantity of Indian coal. All the countries in Europe, Japan and America have been doing their utmost to increase the bulk and volume of their export trade by giving necessary facilities to their industries; while it is only in India that one finds the policy of "Laissez Faire" to be in full swing. In the year 1934 India exported only 8 lakhs of tons coal. Here is a wide scope for of expansion provided the Railway freight, Port and shipping and other similar charges are reduced to a reasonable extent or a substantial rebate is given.

**Foreign Competition.**

The third is the influx of foreign coal which can be stopped by imposition of import duties in order to prevent its competition with Indian coal.

The fourth reason is the overproduction of coal. We raise more than what we can despatch. The result is the unhealthy, undesired and uncalled for competition resulting in the price cutting tactics. The only remedy to stop this statutory restrictions or regulations of the output. It should be so regulated as not to allow the supply to exceed the demand beyond a certain fixed quantity.

The remedy for all the above mentioned grievances rests preeminently with the Government. Coal is a basic industry, as such it has every right to claim from the Government the immediate removal of all its wrongs and disabilities as described above.

# ITALY AND SUEZ CANAL

## How Its Neutrality Has Been Violated

By K. F. NARIMAN.
II.

Under the present Italo-Abyssinian crisis, the international clause in connection with the Suez Canal with which we are most interested is the one about complete neutrality in the times of war of this particular strategic passage. It was agreed between all parties, no matter who was in immediate control or management that this particular area should be treated as neutral and no one belligerent party should be permitted to derive any extra benefit or advantage, by any special facilities or arrangements for transport through the Canal. Another important term was about the free passage to all in times of peace on payment of particular freight toll.

But the British were the first to commit a breach of this important clause. During the first British invasion against Egypt in 1882, in spite of Egyptian nationalists' protest, the British navy passed through the zone and thus an attack on Arabi Pasha and his gallant band of Egyptian patriots was rendered easy. Had it not been for this facility and special advantage, gained through the breach of the term of neutrality, it is extremely doubtful if the British would have gained such a complete victory over the Egyptian Nationalists.

### Italy's Claim

The Italians claim to-day the same privileges that were enjoyed by the British years ago and demand a free passage for their naval and military forces through the Suez Canal for invading Afrian lands. Thus by a cruel irony of fate a concession on African and Asiatic lands gained originally as a matter of favour from an Asiatic Sovereign State is now used against Asiatics themselves and permission for an important Asiatic passage is to be sought for and obtained from foreign European Powers.

### A Secret Alliance

It is further suspected that European Powers are unable to protest effectively against Italian aggression, because Italy is only executing or claiming her share of the spoils of a secret alliance that has existed amongst the European Powers since 1907. That Secret Alliance was again alleged to be revived in 1912, whereby it was privately arranged between all great European Powers, by mutual arrangements and understanding, to divide important slices of African and Asiatic lands among themselves, so as to preserve a balance of power amongst themselves and at the same time permit colonial developments to European States. Under that happy family arrangement in 1912 it was decided that Constantinople was to go to Russia, Egypt and Soudan were presented to Great Britain, Morocco and part of Syria were given to France, Congo to Belgium, East Africa and Kenya to Germany, and the important slice of Abyssinia and Anatolia to Italy and Greece respectively. These pre-conceived and well-thought out plans were, however, frustrated on account of great international world events that threw out of gear the entire European politics. The unexpected events that partially upset these plans, were the Great European War, the Russian Revolution and, above all, the successful resistance by Kemal Pasha to the European invasion of Turkish territory through Greece. Till then Constantinople was the pivot of European politics, but since that was found to be beyond their reach, attention was again diverted to Suez and the East. Great Britain and France have, however, managed to secure and retain their shares of that Alliance and Italy has evidently awakened rather late to demand her share.

Hence it is but natural that co-sharers in this game cannot effectively protest against this demand.

### Asiatic League

The League for Asiatic and African Nations, proposed in my previous article, would not start with that handicap. All members would start with a clean slate, with no embarrassments from the past and no reservations for the future. It is encouraging to note that the idea is gaining ground and similar call is heard from national organisations from distant Japan and Egypt. Thus the idea of a League of Asiatic and African nation is worth considering from more than one point of view and it is to be hoped that it will 'catch' the political imagination of nationals of all important Asiatic and African countries. And let India have the privilege and honour of having set the ball rolling.

# Frankly Speaking

**WILL ZETLAND APOLOGISE?**

Mahatma Gandhi has categorically refuted Lord Zetland's serious allegation against Mr. Masani. The charge that Mr. Masani favoured violence and opposed Gandhiji's proposal urging non-violence was, of course, utterly ridiculous; but made publicly by an ignorant but responsible person in a Parliament equally responsible but still more ignorant it constituted a serious injustice which needed drastic treatment, which, we are glad Gandhiji has meted out to it. We do not, however, share the surprise of Gandhiji and Sjt. Jaya Prakash Narayan. Lord Zetland, poor man, was quoting from Mr. Masani's "history" authoritatively supplied to him. But now that the repudiation has come from a quarter which even Lord Zetland must acknowledge to be more authoritative his Lordship owes it as a moral duty not only to Mr. Masani but to his own responsible position to make amends for the injustice he did. What is much more necessary is an inquiry at least as to how the "occasion" (!) came to be included in the "history". But Lord Zetland is the Secretary of State for India and we doubt if he would do either of the two things, much less take salutary action against those originally responsible for this scandalous charge.

**CALLOUS CRITICISM.**

Mr. Bakhale's Bill to prohibit the employment of children under the age of twelve years, to limit the hours of work of young persons in shops, and to provide for their early closing is a much-needed but much-delayed measure. Such legislation has existed in England for half a century, but its absence in India has led to cruel exploitation of children in shops, particularly in large cities. In opposing such legislation the "Times of India" and some other critics betray either ignorance of such exploitation or callousness in permitting it to continue. It is sheer cruelty to permit the exploitation of very young children, who should be either at school or apprentices in some trade. It is heartless to contend, as does the "Times of India," that a weekly holiday is not a necessity for shop-assistants. The details of Mr. Bakhale's Bill will need to be amended in the light of informed criticism, but the Bill as a whole, is an urgent beneficent measure, the principle of which all reasonable men will readily accept.

**LIBRARIES FOR WOMEN**

In the correspondence columns of our Madras contemporary, the "Hindu," Mrs Thangam Anandram makes an opportune appeal for the introduction of free libraries for women in Indian towns and cities. The need for such a movement cannot be overestimated. The institutions will stimulate desire for learning among the uneducated and for more knowledge among the educated. While literacy among urban women is making a more or less steady headway it is mostly observed that their interest sags after they leave school. This is not so much for any lack of inclination as for want of opportunities. And it is the duty of the public and local bodies to supply these opportunities. Will the Bombay Corporation show the way?

**AN INSULT**

The system of taking down the finger prints of convicts was introduced to trace criminals. To apply it to ex-political prisoners like Seth Dipchand Gothi, the well-known C. P Congressman and former member of the Legislative Council, is nothing but a calculated and deliberate insult to a respectable citizen. Seth Dipchand Gothi, it is reported, was recently called to police station and asked to give his finger prints for the police records which were destroyed by the recent fire in the Nagpur Secretariat. Like the late Mr. Abhyankar, when he was in jail, Seth Gothi too refused to submit to this insult. Under which law did the Policie officer concerned act in asking Seth Dipchand to give finger-prints? No prisoner, whether ordinary or political, can be compelled to give his finger-print after release.

**END THIS SCANDAL**

It is welcome news that a Black-and-White Trade Union Committee has been set up in New York to combat race prejudice and obtain better economic conditions for the Negroes. At the inaugural meeting of the Committee, Frank Crosswith, the Negro Chairman, said that they were resolved to fight and abolish race prejudice from the Labour movement. The new body has been set up within, and with the sanction of the American Federation of Labour and should receive the support of all American Labour organisations. The treatment of the Negro in U. S. A. is a monstrous blot on the name of Lincoln's country and it is time Americans realised the necessity of removing it.

# — PRESS VIEWS —

### Congress Decision Welcomed

"It would have been much better if the Congress Working Committee had arrived at a definite decision now about the question of acceptance of offices, so that it could have helped the Congress at the elections. But still in one way the Working Committee decision is right. If the Congressmen attain a majority in the legislatures it would be easier then to decide the issue. We, therefore, welcome the Working Committee decision and hope that preparations to contest the next elections will be set on foot at once so that not one undesirable person is allowed to get elected to the Councils."—"Millat", (Delhi).

### Women's Condemnation

Once again have Indian women condemned the provision in the Communal Award which has divided them on communal lines in spite of themselves. The Standing Committee of the All-India Women's Conference, which met at Poona on Saturday and Sunday under the presidentship of Mrs. Fardunji, passed a comprehensive resolution expressing its strong disappointment at the disabilities under which women had been placed in spite of their unity, and declaring that they had been forced into the communal arena against their wishes. There is, indeed, no part of the Award which the future historian will condemn more strongly or more unreservedly than this placing of Indian women in separate water-tight communal compartments not only without any demand for such segregation from themselves but in utter disregard of their declared wishes and protests.—"Tribune."

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**TERRORISM IN BENGAL.**

**Government Policy.**

—"Hindu" headlines.

Our contemporary must beware of these laconic headlines.

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Mahatma Gandhi has issued a statement refuting Lord Zetland's charge that Mr. Masani advocated violence while opposing Mahatma Gandhi's resolution in the Congress.

Since the compilers of Mr. Masani's "history" are infallible, and since, therefore, the truth of the "occasion" cannot be questioned, Gandhiji's statement should be regarded as a further confirmatory instance of this politician's astuteness (vide Hallet Circular).

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"The indecision of the Working Committee," says the Justice Party organ, "can be understood, but not justified."

Of course not. It is against justice.

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Professor Gerrard protests against some modern works of art being described as agricultural implements by an American Customs Official.

Evidently, our friend the Professor, like us, prefers to call a spade a spade.

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We join with the Professor in denouncing the Yankee Customs Official for his terminological inexactitude. It is certainly ridiculous to call a work of art, modern or ancient, as an agricultural implement. Most ridiculous.

Ploughs and shovels are much too useful—with apologies to Brother Vakil and Prof. Gerrard.

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Huge oaks, they say, from little acorns grow.

"One Look at the Baby." That was all. But it was sufficient inspiration to provoke a contributor to pen—nay, typewrite—a long article "reviewing very briefly the situations past and present from certain standpoints." The speechless message that our friend's baby in the act of crying gave him, was all deep philosophy and lofty ethics. (Is this what they call a mixed metaphor?)

In fact so great was that moment of inspiration that our friend adds: "Of course, I would have written an elaborate book for the feeling which came foremost in the mind this morning, but reserve such an endeavour for a future occasion."

Lord be praised for the manifestations of His Compassion are plentiful.

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Since the above may sound rather intriguing (it is not half so intriguing as the document itself), we hasten to explain.

We have received an article entitled "One Look at the Baby" from a gentleman who has evidently just become a father. As children would, the baby started crying and our friend swears it was neither hungry nor ailing. What was the matter then? Whence the mental uneasiness of the little Socrates, who was staring straight at the father's face? A little exercise to the "thinking-box," and Papa had divined the little one's thought. We quote for your benefit. Read on:

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"In a moment I recognized that the stare was not at me, but at the existing and former generation in the capacity of the baby as a representative of the coming generation. Though he could not converse, his expressions seemed to say—

"Well, Man, what has happened to your Spirits?....."

And so on to the extent of three typed pages, the little child went on giving his astonished father a lecture on "Situations in India: Past and Present."

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The moral of this very true story is, 'a la Bharucha,' that

(1) Married ones deserve sympathy.

(2) Fathers deserve even more, and

(3) Editors the most.

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The president of the local electric supply company was making a stirring address:

"Think of the good the company has done," he cried. "If I were permitted a pun I should say, 'Honour the Light Brigade.' "

And a customer immediately shouted, "Oh, what a charge they made!"

# Abyssinia Will Dam Rivers In Event Of War

## Italian Advance Inland Along Watersheds Will Be Impossible

### COMPROMISE REMOVES OBSTACLE TO AGREEMENT

### Arrangement Which Satisfies Britain In Substance And Italy In Form

ADEN, August 1

**In the event of war Reuter is reliably informed that Abyssinia will dam the Webi, Shebeli and other rivers with their sources in Abyssinia but their outlet through Italian Somaliland.**

**The Abyssinian military advisers of Belgian nationality who gained similar experience during the Great War would be able, to divert rivers into desert rendering impossible any Italian advance inland along the watersheds.—Reuter.**

## Hoare Explains Govt. Attitude

RUGBY, Aug. 2

Private conversation between leading delegates attending the League Council last evening with a view to drafting a resolution as to the procedure to be followed to facilitate peaceful settlement of the Italo-Abyssinian dispute, proceeded all day to-day and the meeting of the Council fixed for this evening has been postponed so that these negotiations in which Mr. Eden, M. Laval and the President of the Council M. Litvinoff are actively engaged may continue

LABOUR POSITION

The situation arising from the dispute between Italy and Abyssinia was the main subject of speeches in the debate on foreign affairs initiated by the leader of the opposition, Mr. George Lansbury, in the House of Commons. He said the Labour Party would support Government by every means in its power so long as Government stood quite firmly by its obligations under the Covenant. They did not ask Government to act along, but stand without reservation by the League Covenant.

SIR H. SAMUEL'S SPEECH

Sir Herbert Samuel agreed it was essential that Britain should act with the other powers and particularly France and that the League should follow its own established procedure and use every effort to adopt measures of conciliation. But, he said, to be careful did not mean they should be weak or indifferent. It was incumbent on them to intervene strongly in the dispute and the League would fail in its duty if it failed to take cognisance of the situation.

GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE

The Foreign Minister Sir Samuel Hoare, when he intervened in the debate, took up these references to the question before the League Council. He said Government approached it not with a desire to make declamatory speeches, but with a realist and practical attitude that admitted its complexities and determined to make every reasonable effort for averting war. They were second to none in their intention to carry out their obligations under the treaties and Covenant.

EFFECT OF WAR

Effect of war between Italy and Abyssinia, whether long or short and whichever were the victor, would be harmful beyond exaggeration to the League. The attempt of postwar world to substitute peaceful settlement for war would be frustrated. Small and weak countries would see protection upon which they had been depending gravely endangered. Pacts which had been laboriously concluded for greater security of Europe would seem little more than scraps of paper.

REACTIONS OUTSIDE EUROPE.

Outside Europe reactions would be no less deplorable. For generations past we in Great Britain and our friends in France had been engaged in the wise and generous policy of eliminating issues between white and coloured races. War that claimed to be war between white and black races would throw intolerable obstacles into this path of reconciliation and mutual understanding. As he had already told the House, Government were not unsympathetic to the Italian need for expansion and their action since the war had shown that their sympathy was more than idle words.

ON SIDE OF PEACE.

If the Italian Government had complaints against the Abyssinia Government let them make in proper and regular manner. They would find the League ready to give full and impartial consideration to the case. He said the House could rely upon Government to use every influence available to them to avert calamities which would follow war. Whilst the League Council was in session he could not be precise as to the next step or what the British Government might or might not do in situations that had not yet arisen, but he would say that so long as there was a chance of peace they would cling to it and make most of it.

The League was dealing with a crisis. They would do everything in their power to support its influence and take advantage of its machinery for peace. They would do everything in their power to give fullest opportunity to work conciliation to be successful.

NO FOUNDATION

The Foreign Secretary then mentioned that the question addressed to him by Sir Herbert Samuel regarding rumours that at Stressa the British and French Governments had given some kind of undertaking to the Italian Government to give Italy a free hand in Abyssinia. "Speaking for His Majesty's Government I desire to say that there is no foundation whatever for this report. I would add that the question of Abyssinia was never discussed between the delegates of the three Governments at Stressa. So far as the French Government is concerned it is for it to make an answer in its own chamber. Nonetheless I feel justified in saying that I am quite certain that the French Government have taken no action that would be contrary to their obligations either under the Covenant or the existing treaties."—B.O.W.

## *TURKISH HERO TO LEAD ARMY OF ABYSSINIA?*

**According to "The People" of London, it is reported that Wahib (?) Pasha, the Turkish hero of Gallipoli, and, as an adversary of Mustapha Kemal, long exiled in Alexandria, has gone off to Addis Ababa to train Abyssinian soldiers. It is even suggested that he may act as Commander-in-Chief should hostilities break out.**

## *"IF GRAVE CRISIS ARISES"*

LONDON, August 1

In the course of the Commons debate Sir Samuel Hoare said that when parliament adjourns tomorrow the Speaker will be empowered to recall the house on the Prime Minister's recommendation and "supposing a grave crisis arises recourse will be had to that procedure."—Reuter.

## *BRIG-GENERAL DEALY DEAD*

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The death has occurred in Switzerland of Brig.-General John Anderson Dealy. He was privately educated, and entered army in 1884. He served in many Eastern campaigns with distinction.

## *OLDEST BARONET DEAD*

(Special Cable)

LONDON, August 1

The death has occurred of Sir. Benjamin Brombead, the oldest baronet.

Sir Benjamin was born on 22nd October 1838.

Sir Benjamin served in the Afghan war in 1870-80 and was mentioned in dispatches.

## "RADHASWAMIS" TAKE TO EUROPEAN DRESS

### Sahebji Maharaj Urges Sartorial Reform

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 2.

A curious and interesting decision is reported to have been taken about dress reform by a meeting of Radhaswamis under the presidentship of Sri Sahebji Maharaj held at Agra recently, according to which the followers of the Radhaswami faith will be expected to appear in public in European dress from September 1. Great stress is said to have been laid on the importance of dress in building character. The examples of Egypt, Turkey and Afghanistan were quoted in support of the decision.

## *BRITISH GENERAL ELECTION PROSPECTS*

LONDON, August 2.

There is just the possibility that the present Parliament will not re-assemble till October 29, the date to which it is adjourned.

The Prime Minister could recommend His Majesty in the meantime to dissolve it, and have a general election, which the Opposition were convinced, will be held before the end of the year.

But the Ministerialists discount this idea, and the chances are that Parliament will meet beforehand, not improbably, some time before October 29.

Ministers dispersing to all directions, Mr. Baldwin as usual, goes to Aixlebains. In his absence, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who will be at Lossiemouth will be deputy to the Prime Minister.

Mr. N. Chamberlain also will go abroad to Switzerland on a part-holiday.

Sir John Simon will be golfing at Northberwick, until he relieves Mr. Thomas as Minister in attendance at Balmoral.

Sir S. Hoare will remain in England until he goes to Geneva at the beginning of September.—Reuter.

## *THREE "ANTI-WAR" MEETINGS*

### *Bombay Condemns Italian Imperialism*

An "Anti-war" meeting was held on the Chowpatty sands under the auspices of the Independence of India League on Thursday evening under the presidency of Mr. Dhole of the Press Workers' Union.

A resolution opposing war and in such an event of war using it for the attainment of Independence was sponsored by Dr. Shetty.

Other resolutions professing sympathy with gold-field miners of Mysore, who are on strike, condemning the action of Police in resorting to firing on them and protesting against alleged assault on Communist prisoners in Alipore (Bengal) and the treatment of political prisoners—moved by Somnath Lahiri of Bengal, were also passed unanimously.

A similar meeting was held at DeLisle Road under the presidency of Mr. V. B. Karnik. Messrs Bhogle Waman Rao Kulkarni and Bhise spoke.

A resolution condemning the Italian imperialist aims in Abyssinia was also passed.

The Girni Kamgar Union (Indira Building) is meting on Friday night to take final measures in regard to the election on 4th afternoon.

## ON EVE OF G. K. U. ELECTIONS

The situation in the Parel labour area is surcharged with tension on the eve of the impending elections of the Girni Kamgar Union to-morrow. Large numbers of workers are attending the various meetings held.

Several developments are expected in the Dock Workers' Union also based on this in pending issue.

## *C. P. EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS TER EXTENDED*

SIMLA, Aug. 2.

A Government of India Communique notifies:—

The King Emperor is pleased to approve of the extension of the term of office of Hon. E. Raghavendra Rao, Bar-at-Law, as member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Central Provinces for one year from 7th October next.—A. P.

## DEATH OF FORMER G. I. P. AGENT

(Special Cable)

LONDON, August 1

The death has occurred of Mr. Arthur Charles Rumboll.

Mr. Rumboll was Agent of the G.I.P. Railway in 1919 and Commissioner of Bombay Port from 1919-21.

**The first team of women golfers from Great Britain to tour Australia arrived in Bombay 'en route' on Thursday by the mail boat. Left to right—Miss Phyllis Wade, Miss Pamela Barton, Mrs. J. B. Walker, Mrs. Walter Greenless and Miss Jessie Anderson.**

## HOUSE SEARCHES IN MADRAS

### Police Raid On Press Workers' Union

MADRAS, August 2.

**The C. I. D. assisted by the City Police Intelligence Section, conducted simultaneous searches of the premises of the Madras Press Workers' Union, and the Madras Labour Protection League and certain houses, including those of the Secretaries of the above institutions.**

**It is understood that the searches were in connection with the International Anti-War Day celebrations.—A. P.**

## *Raja Of Faridkot's New Appointment*

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 2.

Lieut. H. H. the Raja of Faridkot has been attached as an hon. officer to the 1st Battalion of the 11th Sikh Regiment.

## IMPERIALISM IN SCHOOOL GIRLS' ESSAY

### Morgan Jones Deplores Un-English, Newspaper Stunt

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.

A twelve-year-old school girl's essay of which there had been a fascimile reproduction in the daily press engaged 75 minutes of the House of Commons' attention.

Miss Maud Mason, the heroine of the occasion, a pupil in Church School of the poor, working class district of Manchester listened with her parents and the headmistress of her school in the front row of the strangers gallery while Sir Gerald Hurst started the debate on the unfortunate comments, alleged to have passed during the visit by an Inspector in the presence of the class owing to the patriotic sentiments contained in Miss Maud's Jubilee essay on "My Native Land". The Inspector read out a passage of the essay, "England is only a small country but better than any other," allegedly said that it was bold statement. The teacher staunchly defended this sentiment. The Inspector thereupon told the teacher that she was teaching old-fashioned imperialism.

The Minister for Education traversed Sir Gerald Hurst's version and declared that the Inspector was an ex-serviceman, and had won a commission from the ranks, was twice wounded and his patriotism was unquestionable. The Labourites would describe his views as old-fashioned. The Inspector's remarks to the teacher did not correspond to what Sir Gerald Hurst said. There had been no question of rebuke by the Inspector, the Minister asserted, and no disciplinary action was necessary.

Labourite, Mr. Morgan Jones, ex-teacher, accepted the Minister's explanation but criticised the stunt, the treatment of the incident by the Press and their most un-English way of pillorying the Inspector.

## *"LEADER" CONTEMPT OF COURT CASE*

### *K. D. Malaviya Tenders Apology*

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 2.

In connection with the "Leader" contempt case in which Mr. Chintamani and Mr. Kapiladeo Malaviya were fined on a charge of contempt of court, the leave of appeal to the Privy Council having been rejected, Pandit Kapiladeo Malaviya tendered unqualified apology to-day to the judges which the Chief Justice accepted on behalf of the Bench and considered that no further action was necessary.—A. P.

## India Bill Becomes Law

### *KING GIVES ROYAL ASSENT*

LONDON, August 2.

Attendance in the House of Lords when the India Bill became Law consisted of the Lord Chancellor, Lords Stanhope and Rhayader forming the Royal Commission appointed by the King to give Royal assent in His Majesty's absence besides the Bishop of Portsmouth. Lords Zetland, Londonderry, Lucan and Strickland.

The Opposition Benches were completely bare.

The India Bill came fifteenth among the 95 bills receiving the Royal assent which was given in the traditional Norman-French phrase "le roi le veult".—Reuter.

## *ROYAL ASSENT TO INDIA BILL*

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The Royal assent to the India Bill was given at 11-40 a.m. today.—Reuter.

## *FOR ADJUSTMENT OF PROVINCIAL FINANCES*

### *Mr. Srinivasan Placed On Special Duty*

SIMLA, Aug. 2.

Mr. K. E. Srinivasan of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department Services has been placed on special duty with the Finance Department, it is understood, in connection with adjustments in the Provincial Finances with regard to which a Committee will come to India from England in September next. No Indian is expected to be associated with the Committee.

It will be recalled that Mr. Nixon, Additional Secretary to the Department had already made an extensive tour meeting the Provincial Governments as a preliminary settlement of financial adjustments between the various provinces, arising out of the separation and proposed Federation.—United Press.

## *BURMA EUROPEAN M. L. A. RESIGNS*

SIMLA, Aug. 2.

Mr. Richards, Member of the Assembly from Burma European Constituency, has resigned and the constituency has been called to elect a successor before August 28.—United Press.

## *UNEMPLOYMENT ON THE DECREASE IN BRITAIN*

RUGBY, Aug. 2.

Authoritative statement that the July unemployment figures details of which will be issued next week, will be below two million, indicates that the figure has been reduced to a total not reached for the last five years. The two million mark was passed in July, 1930, and the peak total of 2,903 065 was touched in January, 1933. Since that date the total with occasional setback has decreased steadily.

The improvement in employment has been accompanied by many other indications of progress made in Britain towards trade recovery. —B. O. W.

## NIMBKAR ARRIVES IN BOMBAY

Mr. R.S. Nimbkar, who was released on bail by the High Court, Madras, arrived in Bombay by the Madras Express on Friday.

The adjourned hearing of his trial on a charge of sedition has been fixed for August 12.

# A. I. T. U. C Take Stock Of Situation

## Problem Of Congress Co-operation & Trade Union Unity

The first quarterly meeting of the Executive Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress, was held at Parel, on Friday evening under the presidentship of Mr. R.S. Ruikar, President of the A.I.T.U.C.

In reviewing the activities of the T.U.C. Mr. Ruiker is reported to have referred to the steps taken by the Trade Union Congress for the observance of the All-India Detenu Day in co-operation with the Indian National Congress.

CONGRESS AND LABOUR.

Regarding the discussions Mr. Ruiker had with Rajen Babu at Wardha, on the attitude of the I.N. Congress towards the Labour it was stated that the final reply in the matter had not yet been received from the President of the National Congress, but the fact that Labour Committee was set up by the Working Committee of the I.N. Congress, was an encouraging sign ultimately leading to greater co-operation between the two representative bodies.

Mr. Ruikar it is stated, further observed that he was satisfied with the conversations he had with Rajen Babu at Wardha.

TRADE UNION UNITY.

Steps were being taken by the T.U.C. to bring about trade union unity between the National Federation of Trade Unions and the Trade Union Congress, the two rival Labour organisations.

The meeting on the 4th instt. in this connection would probably bear fruitful results.

About eight new unions from Karachi, Poona and Bengal had applied for affiliation, which was considered at the meeting. The matter was referred to the general Secretary for final disposal, after a reply from the respective provincial branches of the T.U.C.

At this stage the meeting was adjourned till 8-30 a.m. on Saturday.

BIG ISSUES ON AGENDA.

Important questions, such as the position of Indian Seamen on British-owned ships, Co-operation between the T.U.C. and Indian National Congress, the policy of the Government towards the Trade Union movement and the attitude of Labour towards Reforms and offices figure on the agenda for Saturday.

So far delegates from C. P., Bengal and Bombay Presidency have arrived and attended the meeting.

Mr. Harihar Nath Sastri, from U.P. is expected to reach to-day.

## *KAMALADEVI AND BENARES UNIVERSITY*

### *Not Allowed To Address Union Meeting*

(From Our Correspondent).

BENARES, August 1.

A sensation has been created here among the radical group of students of the Benares Hindu University by the refusal of the Vice-Chancellor, Pandit Malaviya, to allow a meeting of the University Union that was to be addressed by Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, who was here in connection with the meeting of the Congress Socialist Party.

It is also understood that when some members of the University invited Mrs. Kamaladevi and Mr. Meher Ali to tea, a circular was sent round to the organizers forbidding discussion of political matters.

Mrs. Kamaladevi and most other members of the Socialist Party left yesterday.

## *NO BAN ON SWORDS OUTSIDE CALCUTTA*

### *D. M. Quashes Fine Order Of Lower Court On Sikh*

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

Observing that the Arms Act, as enforced in Bengal, did not penalise the carrying of swords or sword-stick outside the town of Calcutta, Mr. T. H. Ellis, District Judge, Alipore, acquitted to-day Gasingh, a Sikh who had been fined Rs. 150 by the lower court on a charge of carrying a big sword-stick at Jagaddal, about 30 miles from Calcutta.—United Press.

## *NO PRESS FOR KOTAH STATE*

(From A Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, August 2.

An application was recently sent by Mr. Tansukhlal Mittal to the Mehkama Khas Kotah State for permission to start a press.

The permission has been refused without showing any reason for the refusal and the orders to the effect have been conveyed to the applicant through the Inspector of Customs Department.

## STOP PRESS

LAST WORD WITH GRECIAN ASSEMBLY.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

ATHENS, Aug. 2.

Now the preparations are nearly completed for the plebiscite on the restoration of monarchy. The last word will be with the National Assembly to decide whether the majority is sufficiently large to warrant a change of regime.

Ex-King George announced he would not claim a return to his former royal estates. His civil list will be settled by the Assembly.

## *ALLEGED DESIGNS ON LIFE OF JUDGE*

### *Two Persons Taken Into Custody*

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

Two Bengali youths were arrested to-day on suspicion, while loitering in front of the District Judge's Court, Alipore, in a suspicious manner about mid-day.

It is alleged that on a search being made, a slip of paper with writings indicating terroristic designs on Mr. T. H. Ellis, District Judge, was found from the possession of one of the accused.

The accused persons were remanded to custody pending further investigation.—United Press.

## *LEICESTERSHIRE BEATEN BY NOTTS*

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The following are the results of the first-class cricket matches commenced on July 31:—

Nottinghamshire vs. Leicestershire: Notts won by an innings 37 runs; Leicester 176, 190 (Armstrong 82 Voce five/93) Notts 403 for five (declared).

Somerset vs. Middlesex: Middlesex won by nine wickets; Somerset 117, 234 (J. Lee 73, Owen Smith six/72), Middlesex 255, 97 for one (Hart 51 not out).—Reuter.

## *SATIRANJAN MEMORIAL SHIELD*

### *Week-End Fixtures*

The following matches in connection with the Satiranjan Memorial Shield Tournament will be played on the Bengal Club ground at Parel during this week end:—

Saturday (To-day): 5-30 p.m.: Havero Football Club vs. Bholwada Cross Football Club.

Sunday (To-morrow) 4-30 p.m.: Bengal Club "B" vs. D. L. I. Followers.

5-30 p.m. G. I. P. Mechanics Institute, Parel, vs. St. Xavier's College.

### SATI RANJAN MEMORIAL SHIELD TOURNAMENT

The complete fixtures for 1935 are as under:—

(1) Havero F. C. vs. Bholwada Cross F. Club, on 3-8-35 at 5-30 p.m. (2) Bengal Club "B" vs. D. L. I. Followers on 4-8-35 at 4-30 p.m. (3) Mechanics Institute Parel vs. St. Xavier's College on 4-8-35 at 5-30 p.m. (4) Byculla Y. M. C. A. vs. Combined Medicos on 10-8-35 at 5-30 p.m. (5) V. J. T. Institute vs. B.E.S.T. Sports Club on 11-8-35 at 4-30 p.m. (6) Bengal Club "A" vs. Bombay Keraleeya Samaj on 11-8-35 at 5-30 p.m. (7) Bombay City vs. Bombay Portuguese Association on 14-8-35 at 5-30 p.m. (8) B. B. C. I. Football Club vs. Bombay Telephone Football Club on 18-8-35 at 5-30 p.m.

SECOND ROUND:—A. Winners of (1) vs. (4). B. Winners of (2) vs. (5). C. Winners of (3) vs. (8). D. Winners of (6) vs. (7).

SEMI-FINALS:—X. Winners of A vs. D., Y. Winners of B. vs. C.;

# Non-Brahmin Party Up Again?

## A WARNING

### Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It appears that after a long time of disappearance, the so-called Non-Brahmin Party is being revived. A report about the meeting of the party said to have been held in Poona at Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli's House, the other day, goes to show that this party which takes pride in being recognised as the Non-Brahmin party and which, it was believed, was defunct owing to the absence of any activities during the past few years, is getting active taking advantage of the forthcoming changes in the constitution as it perhaps thinks that it would serve to be a good subject for its propaganda. Thereby it may hope successfully to appeal to the sentiments of some persons to serve the party's ends.

A vast majority of the thinking public of this Presidency to which the party belongs has long ago realised that the party has totally failed to achieve any material benefits to that class of people for whose interests the party claims its existence. One or two high salaried Government posts here or a few clerical posts there are all what the party may have secured at the cost of the common interests of the vast population of that class. If anything over and above this has been achieved it is the loss of mutual confidence between the communities. The party's activities in the past have to some extent served to raise the suspicion about the members of the different communities.

By now the public has become sick or has been sufficiently tired of the narrow-minded activities of such communal parties and has realised that their activities are highly detrimental to the national cause. Some from among this very class have begun to dislike being recognised as Non-Brahmins and despise any activities in that direction. But those of the public who have never cared to look beyond their daily household routine are likely to fall into the net of propaganda of this party and to them a word of caution is necessary, "Beware."—Yours, etc.,

N. B. PARULEKAR.

Byculla, Aug. 2.

### Andheri-Versova Road

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Much has been written in your columns by Mr. Borkar and others on the deplorable state of the Andheri-Versova Road and these views, I am sure, reflect the viewpoint of all those who travel by this road whether by day or by night. I can myself endorse these statements by the fact that I had very reluctantly to give up residence at my place in Versova till such time as matters improve to avoid the risk to the lives of my family members.

Now that the Government have definitely decided that the burden of looking after the road lies on the shoulders of the Andheri-Vile Parle Municipality, it is upto the local municipal authority to move in the matter and expedite the repairs to the road. I very much fear that our hopes in that connection may be entirely misplaced if previous experience is any guide to the attitude of that body.

Under the circumstances I feel that we can only appeal to the Government not to rely merely on their good intentions but to see that the matter is promptly attended to.

The sooner this menace to life and limb is removed the better for all concerned—Yours, etc.,

S. C. CAMBATA.

### Traffic Islands In Bombay

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Bombay Municipality and the Police Authorities may well be proud of their achievement in putting up the traffic Islands at important business thoroughfares and junctions in the city and the success which has attended the adoption of the one-way traffic. The enforcement of these regulations have reduced the traffic congestion at these junctions to a minimum and also reduced the danger of accidents.

The evolution of the traffic islands at junctions like Sandhurst Road and Flora Fountain where so many roads meet and traffic is very heavy at certain parts of the day, must have taken a good deal of labour in experimenting and it is gratifying to see that this labour has had a good deal of success. The traffic islands with their black and white painted posts are quite attractive and give the motorist an idea of the safety line at all times of the day and night. These islands may be made more attractive if small flower beds are arranged on them and I suppose it was the original idea to do so at the Flora Fountain Island and I am sure if this matter is taken in hand without further delay, it may add to the beauty and amenities of our City.

The introduction of these traffic islands has to some extent instilled road sense in the pedestrians and also in some motorists and in the course of a few years, it will not be unreasonable to expect that road accidents will be reduced to a minimum.

Bombay may well be proud of this achievement in solving the traffic problem and, as "urbs prima in Indis", it is befitting that this City should be keeping pace with other European Cities in the march of progress.—Yours, etc.,

NO. 271.

### A Hindi Daily

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"Swadhin-Bharat" the only Hindi daily of Bombay has ceased its publication for the last few months. There are more than a lac of Hindi speaking men in Bombay. There are some organisations and some leaders also among them. If all of them take into their heads to start a new Hindi daily or to revive the same; in spite of all the obstacles they will surely succeed in the end. It is really painful to see that so many people from Northern India have not got even one Hindi daily through which they can raise their voice for their rights as citizens of Bombay. Those people who know only Hindi are at a great loss without a Hindi daily. I hope the organisations and the leaders concerned will give due consideration to the matter.—Yours, etc.

A HINDI SPEAKING MAN.

## "PRESS BILL" NOT PAID

### "Daily Sun" Ceases Publication As Money Was Not Paid As Arranged

BOMBAY, Friday.

All the "Free Press" Newspapers in Bombay ceased publication from to-day.

The "Daily Sun," which had started publication only last week did not come out this morning as we understand, the Press Bill for this week was not paid, as arranged, in advance. It will be recalled that the paper was being printed at the "Janmabhumi' Press.

The entire staff of the "Nava Shakti" and the "Nava Bharat" papers have been under notice, which expired on July 31. The Editorial, Management and Press staff refused to work from August 1, as they said they were no more bound by the old contract. They are demanding their dues, which have been in arrears for nearly three months.

### KANNADA SAHITYA SAMMELAN

#### Next Session In Bombay

The public meeting of the Kannada residents of the City of Bombay held on March 17 under the presidentship of the Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister for Education, passed a resolution inviting the Karnatak Sahitya Parishat, Bangalore, to hold the next session of the Kannada Sahitya Sammelan in Bombay, and formed a provisional Reception Committee consisting of the conveners of the meeting.

The invitation having now been accepted, the Reception Committee has commenced the work of enrolling members for the Reception Committee. The minimum subscription has been fixed at Rs. 5. Kannada residents of the City may enrol themselves as members by paying the required subscription to the authorised canvassers and agents who may approach them in this connection. The Honorary General Secretary will be glad to supply any further information.

### AGRICULTURAL COUNCIL

#### I. C. S. Official Appointed Secretary

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, August 2.

As recently reported in the Press, the tour of His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, has been interrupted by his indisposition. His Excellency is at present undergoing examination and treatment in the Connaught Hospital at Poona, but it is hoped that he will be able to return to Simla and resume his duties in the near future.

Mr. N.C. Mehta I.C.S., Collector of Muzaffarnagar, U.P., has been appointed Secretary to the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

He is expected to join the post by the 12th inst. When the post of Secretary was first created it was held by an I.C.S. Officer. Later on a Secretariat Service Official was appointed Secretary. Once again, the Secretaryship has been offered to an I.C.S. official.

It is understood that the question, whether the post should be reserved for an I.C.S.-man is under consideration.

### IBN SAUD HONOURS ALIGARH KNIGHT

ALIGARH: (By Mail).

Nawab Bahadur Dr. Haji Sir Mohd. Mozamm-il-lullah Khan of Bhekampore has received a valuable 'Khalat' (Robe of Honour), from His Majesty King Ibn Saud of Hedjaz for his meritorious public services in the cause of his country and community.—A.P.

### No Work In Jagdish Mill On Friday

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, August 2.

The Jagdish Mill did not work to-day. The Police were posted at the mill-gate as a precautionary measure.

One Rasul Miyan Sabu Miyan has been sentenced by the Baroda City Magistrate to one month's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 for "Ank-Farak" gambling.

**Mr. R. P. Kamat, after a distinguished career at the Bombay School of Arts, returned home with further artistic achievements in London and wide recognition. He has been the fortunate recipient of the the Royal Academy's gold medal and the Edward Stall Travelling Scholarship, the first Indian thus honoured.**

## ASSESSORS GIVE DIVIDED VERDICT

### Arguments Conclude In Lahore Sikh Murder Case

LAHORE, Aug. 2.

Arguments concluded and orders were reserved until to-morrow in the Ganda Singh Murder Case as a sequel to the last communal riot in which Mohammed Rafiq and Toragul were prosecuted under section 302 I. P. C.

Of the four assessors, one who is a Muslim, gave the verdict of "not guilty" while the three other assessors, one Hindu, one Christian and one Sikh, found Mohammed Rafiq the principal accused, guilty of murder. The former two held that the murder was prompted by provocation in shape of the demolition of the Shahidganj mosque by Sikhs while the Sikh assessor held that there was no provocation.

All the assessors gave benefit of doubt in case of the second accused.

The Sessions Judge reserved orders.—United Press.

### DISCIPLE FIGHT FOR MAHANT'S PROPERTY

LAHORE, Aug. 2.

The village of Gandasingwalla in the District of Ferozpur was the scene of an extraordinary affray when the supporters of the disgruntled disciple of a Mahant dressed like a police party and carrying guns and pistols raided the village in an attempt to take forcible possession of the Mahant's property. It appears that the Mahant disinherited the senior of his two disciples on the ground of the latter marrying against his teachings.

On the Mahant's death a fortnight ago the junior disciple succeeded to the 'Gadi.'

On learning about this the Senior forthwith mustered his forces in a neighbouring village, and all, dressed in police uniforms armed with guns and pistols, proceeded by train to Gandasinghwalla to terrorise their opponents into surrendering the Estate. The party numbered 20, and was led by one dressed like a police officer and two like Sub-Inspectors.

The acting Mahant sent two messengers to intercede the advancing party who were firing in the air to frighten the villagers. The leader of the party ordered the followers to fire at the messengers both of whom were wounded by gunshots. The attackers believing that they had killed them withdrew. The wounded have been brought to the hospital here.—A.P.

### BARODA MILL TROUBLE

#### 9 Workers Arrested And Bailed Out

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, August 2.

With reference to the Jagdish Mill trouble, Police arrested today nine persons for alleged rioting and breach of public peace, but released them all on bail, pending further investigations in the matter.

It is understood the Mill authorities are trying to effect a settlement amongst the workers with the help of the Government.

### INDIAN WOOLLENS NEED NO PROTECTION!

(Continued from page 1.)

on foreign goods we maintain that the difference between the selling prices of British wool goods and foreign wool goods as exemplified by Japanese imports, justines the recommendation by your Board of differential duties on all kinds of wool tissues and wool yarns, imposed by means of specific duties on foreign goods.

YARN IMPORTS.

As regards yarn the memorandum says:—

The existing general duty on wool yarns is 30 per cent. 'ad valorem' and the British preferential duty is 20 per cent. The figures shown above prove that this margin has not been sufficient to allow Great Britain to retain her former share of the market and therefore that the differential between 20 per cent. and 30 per cent. has been too small. The appearance of a new and cheaper competitor makes the difference still more inadequate.

We submit that the Indian spinner requires no protection from the British spinner and the 20 per cent. 'ad valorem' duty paid on British yarns is a revenue duty. We ask, therefore, that if an increase is made in the general tariff rate no increase shall be made in the British preferential rate, or, if a decrease is made in the general tariff rate, the margin of British preference shall be widened, or at least shall not be less than now exists. If, on the other hand, a system of quotas is decided upon, we ask that the system shall not apply to yarns imported from Great Britain.

The Import duties on blankets and rugs are 25 per cent. 'ad valorem' regardless of the source. There is no British preference rate.

British manufacturers are fully equipped for the production of blankets and rugs of the type and quality required by the Indian market as well as of those of the finer qualities to which her exports to India are now mainly confined. For the past nine years they have been unable to sell such blankets and rugs in the Indian market because of the low price at which they can be produced by foreign producers and the position is made worse by recent developments.

We ask that a preferential rate shall be granted to British blankets and rugs and that they shall be placed in a position not less favourable than ordinary wool fabrics are placed in. Such a course will help to ensure to British manufacturers a fair and reasonable share of the market which remains to be supplied after the output of the Indian woollen mills, which make blankets and rugs, has been absorbed. We also ask that if a system of quotas is decided upon the system shall not apply to Blankets and Rugs imported from Great Britain.

Regarding piece-goods it is stated:—

Until 1932-33 the British share in the Indian import of piece-goods fell continuously, the share of Japan fluctuated but tended on the whole to increase; and the share of other countries (almost entirely European) increased. The introduction of a British preference in January, 1933, gave Great Britain an advantage by means of which she was able to increase her share in the market and the adoption of an alternative specific duty in December, 1933, conferred an additional advantage, but these advantages have not been sufficient to prevent the flooding of the market by Japanese goods. So far this year Japan has obtained over 50 per cent. of the trade and as her proportion has been growing steadily for two years it is probable that unless a change is made, her proportion will by the end of the year exceed the 52.9 per cent. which she obtained in the first eight months.

It is true that up to November Japan has taken any British trade away, but recent experience of British exporters to India is that she is now doing so, and that the import statistics for later months as they become available will reflect this new and increasing danger.

We cannot but regard this position as a serious menace to British producers of wool textiles particularly when we have regard to the well-attested fact that where as in former years Japan exported to India only her own peculiar type of product she is now imitating an ever-widening range of cloths.

IF IT IS AMENDED.

The provisions of the Tariff relating to piece-goods are:—

Woollen carpets, floor rugs, shawls and other manufactures of wool not otherwise specified, including felt ..... *ad valorem*:—Standard Rate: 35 per cent.; United Kingdom Rate: 25 per cent.

Woollen fabrics, not otherwise specified, containing more than 90 per cent. of wool, excluding felt and fabrics made of shoddy or waste wool ..... *ad valorem*:—Standard Rate: 35 per cent.; United Kingdom Rate: 25 per cent. (or per lb. Re. 1-2).

We ask that this section of the tariff shall be amended so as to provide that the alternative specific duty shall apply to all piece-goods if ordinarily known as woollen or worsted, regardless of whether they are made from virgin wool or from wool wastes, shoddy and wool reclaimed from rags, providing wool in any form is dominant by weight and also including woollens and worsteds or fabrics of wool, containing 10 per cent. of silk or 10 per cent. of artificial silk by weight providing the wool in any form is dominant by weight. By this means the enhanced preference now granted on the higher priced wool fabrics will be extended to cover the cheaper fabrics.

We further ask that if any changes in the Tariff rates are made such changes shall result in the grant of additional effective preference to British goods, and also that if a system of quotas is decided upon the system shall not apply to piece-goods imported from Great Britain.

# Manufacture Of Guns In India

## A. H. Q. HOPEFUL OF LOCAL SUPPLIES FOR ARMY

## Official Apologia For Snail-pace Indianisation

SIMLA, August 2.

**The Government of India have issued a summary of important matters connected with the defence services in India for the year 1934-35. The summary "inter alia" gives an account of the military operations, organisation and equipment of the army, explains at length the position regarding Indianisation and refers to the activities of the Indian Air Force, Royal Air Force and the Royal Indian Navy.**

In Waziristan throughout the year, three mobile columns visited various parts of the areas at frequent intervals. Although their temporary camps were shiped occasionally no serious opposition was encountered. The Zillikhel Wazirs who attacked the party of South Waziristan Scouts and wounded five, including Captain C. J. Dyer of the 10th Baluch Regiment were severely punished with fine of rifles.

During the advance of the Mushera Column to Leo Agra on the 11th April, Mr. Best, the Political Agent was killed, and some levies were wounded. The Lashkar however retired across the river by the 12th April and began to disperse.

BOMBING FLIGHTS

During these operations, reconnaissance was provided daily by the aircraft of No. 20 (Army Co-operation), Soadron R.A.F.

The Aircraft were frequently fired on, and took retaliatory action. In addition, offensive flights with bombs were carried out against the enemy in the open.

A road fit for mechanical transport was constructed from Kot to Loe Agra, and on the 12th June regular troops were withdrawn to their peace stations, the defence of the area being entrusted to the Frontier constabulary.

In the Peshawar District, constabulary with the co-operation of 2/15th Punjab Regiment raided Gadun village on 26th January, and five outlaws surrendered, and one who resisted, was killed.

This year's account includes a new feature, namely operations in Wa States situated in Northern Shan States, North-East of Mandalay, which territory is unadministered.

A Boundary Commission has now been set up by the League of Nations to define the undemarcated boundary, and it is hoped the Commission will begin work in December.

PROGRESS OF MECHANISATION

The following changes in organisation and equipment which took place during the past year are of interest:—

The separate Waziristan medium section of the Royal Artillery located at Razmak was abolished, its duties being taken over by a section of the medium artillery battery stationed at Ferozepore.

The Royal Artillery Field Brigade allotted to covering troops and stationed at Nowshera was reorganised on mechanised basis.

The third armoured car company was re-armed with light tanks and converted into a light tank company.

Total of 1,200 new Vickers Berthier machine guns had been received, or were on their way to India. This enabled all cavalry regiments to be re-equipped and replacement of Lewis guns in the infantry battalions was begun.

MANUFACTURE OF GUNS IN INDIA.

The manufacture of guns in Indian ordinance factories has now commenced, and ultimately all India's requirements in this respect will be provided locally.

Until this year, flannel for grey flannel shirts used by the army had to be imported. A civilian firm in India having established the manufacture of this material up to the required standard a trial order was placed with the firm which proved satisfactory. The establishment of manufacture of an article like this in India renders possible reduction in war reserve stocks of material, which the army has to hold, if the material is not made in this country.

PROGRESS OF INDIANISATION.

The question of Indianisation is reviewed at length, and interesting information is vouchsafed.

The first batch of Indian gentlemen to receive commissions in His Majesty's Indian land forces from the Indian Military Academy was examined in December 1934 by external examiners, and all the 29 cadets passed. Of them, twelve were competitive cadets, ten Indian army cadets and seven were from Indian states.

Of the twenty-two who were successful, 19 will be posted to cavalry or infantry after one year's attachment to British infantry units. Two are due to be posted to engineers, and one to the Artillery. Two aspirants for the engineer service passed the entrance examination to Thomason College, Roorkee, where they will undergo part of their post-graduate course.

Referring to the surprise expressed in some quarters that some of the cadets after having been once accepted for the Academy should fail to receive the commission, the authorities explain the difficulties of the task of selecting suitable soldiers for training to become Indian army cadets. Commanding officers have to pick out most promising of their young men for the purpose, and these when they reach the Academy enter a much more specialized atmosphere which is calculated to bring to notice every detail of their personalities. No one knows the essential qualifications of an officer better than the commandant, on the 31st March 1935, there were 138 King's Commissioned Officers of Indian nationality with cavalry and infantry units under Indianisation, three with Artillery, and one each with Signals and Sappers and Miners and seven aspirants for the engineer service were still doing their post-graduate training. These figures include all those who received their initial training at Woolwich on Sandhurst. The first Indian Officer was graduated at the Staff College, Quetta, to which he had been nominated by the Commander-in-Chief. Three Indians were appointed to the Indian Army Veterinary Corps and a scheme for further Indianisation of the Corps is under consideration.

INDIAN REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

The Indian regiment of artillery came into being at Bangalore on the 15th January last. Recruits are now being enlisted to complete the Brigade, and it is hoped that the full establishment will be reached by May 1 1936.

Indianisation of the Fourth Indian Divisional Signals was continued by the Indianisation of the Second Infantry Brigade, Signal Section. A start was made on Indianisation of the Fourth Cavalry Brigade Signal Troops by raising the headquarters and visual section from cadre to Provincial Indianised establishment.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

Appointment to Indian Medical Service was thrown open to any person possessing Indian Medical qualification recognised under section 11 (One) of the Indian Medical Council Act 1933 and registered in British India under one of Provincial Medical Acts. The 400 Indian army officers who are being eliminated from the active list under war block scheme on special terms will not be wholly lost to the army, as they will be transferred to a special unemployed list, until they attain the age of fifty, during which period they be liable to recall in an emergency.—A. P. Special.

## G. K. U. ELECTION'S TO-MORROW

### A. I. T. U. C. President Will Supervise Voting On Kamgar Maidan

The Girni Kamgar Union elections will be held to-morrow Sunday, on the Kamgar Maidan from 12 p.m. to 6 p.m. Voting will be by ballot. Only members whose names are already on the register supplied to the Trade Union Congress by either of the Groups will be entitled to vote.

Members who want to register their votes should bring their membership receipt with them.

The elections will be held under the supervision of Mr. R. S. Ruikar, President of the All-India Trades Union Congress.

### Arrangement For New Loan Applications

The Manager of the Reserve Bank of India writes:—

"The Reserve Bank of India, Bombay Office will open at 10 a.m. on Monday (5th August) to receive applications for the Government of India 3 per cent Loan 1951-54.

## STRIKE SITUATION UNCHANGED

### Wadi Bunder Hamals Firm In Their Demands

There was no change in the Railway Hamals Strike situation at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot of the G. I. P. Rly., Co., on Friday evening.

The hamals want that the originally agreed terms should be complied with by the employers, as there was no justification for them to go back on the former terms on any ground.

### MAYOR TO MEET WORKERS' DEPUTATION

Mr. K. F. Nariman, has consented to meet the Deputation of the Municipal Workers when a number of grievances of the work people will be represented to him.

The Mayor will also take into consideration, the illtreatment given to the workers by some of the Municipal Authorities. All the municipal workers are therefore requested to report all their grievances to Miss Maniben Kara, the General Secretary of the Union between 12 to 1 p.m. before the 4th of August, 1935.

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# From Exile Back To German Throne?

## Sensational Rumours Of Restoration Of Kaiser

## MONARCHY & MONEY

LONDON, July 23, (By Air Mail).

**According to the Paris correspondent of the Reynolds's weekly, sensational rumours to the effect that the House of Hohenzollern will be restored in Germany at no distant date, have been going the round of exclusive political circles in Paris during the week.**

Says he:—

"Since the Nazi seizure of power and particularly since the "purge" of June last year, the ex-Kaiser has been kept in close touch with all German diplomatic and internal events.

The ex-Crown Prince, who is a prominent member of the Nazi inner circle, and is treated to all the obeisance associated with his former rank, recently been making frequent visit to his 76-year-old father at Doorn.

Following one of these visits early this year the ex-Kaiser stated in an interview that he was ready to return "when the people of Germany decided."

HITLER LOOKS TO DOORN

Hitler, never opposed to the aristocracy even when emphasising the "socialism" of his programme, is said to desire a restoration of the Monarchy for internal and external reasons.

He believes that a resuscitation of the old hierarchy of title and rank would consolidate all the possessing classes and eliminate the political jealousies in governing circles.

He is supported by Dr. Schacht and other financiers on the ground that a restoration would strengthen German credit, promote the Reich's international prestige and thus make possible the loans now so imperatively required.

In the new army, navy and air force—staffed largely by representatives of the former noble families, of which Germany had more than any other country, there is a strong demand to have the services dignified by a royal head.

NO OBJECTION FROM BRITAIN

The recent Naval Agreement is interpreted in Berlin as an indication that the British would raise no objection.

The possibility of effective opposition from France is discounted on the ground that there the royalist elements seem rapidly to be gaining ascendancy.

A whisper of the possibility of Wilhelm II returning to the throne was heard in Rome on the occasion of the royal wedding in London last November. This even coincided with the first official intimation that the monarchy was to be restored in Greece The return of ex-King George was believed to be assured.

BRITISH LOANS

Paris however, pays attention to more concrete considerations. It is pointed out that British banks have arranged to grant to Athens between now and November—the date of the royal plebiscite—a loan of some £50,000.

To Dr. Schacht's request, on the other hand, Mr. Montagu Norman is reported to have answered 'No'. But both in London and Berlin this is known not to be final. Germany must obtain credits to save it from collapse. The total debt of the Reich is about £1,500,000,000. Britain cannot afford to let it reach complete bankruptcy.

But the city of London must have guarantees. Here the people in the know in Paris observe the close connection between monarchy and money. The best guarantee is national consolidation to be signified by the re-enthronement of Wilhelm as some assurance that the Nazi "revolution" will not go further.—United Press.

## MONSOON CURRENT BECOMES WEAK

### General Rain In Lower Burma And West C. P.

POONA, Aug. 2.

The monsoon has been strong in West Central India, West United Provinces and in and near the hills of the Punjab and active in Kashmir, East Rajputana and Lower Burma. It is weak elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, West United Provinces, West Central Provinces, East and North Punjab and Malabar and local in Central India Kashmir, East Rajputana while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, East Central Provinces, North West Frontier Provinces, Baluchistan, Gujarat, Konkan and Southeast Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Victoria Point 4 inches; Tavoy and Diamond Island 3; Bassein and Gwa 2; Kyaukpyu, Rangoon and Amherst 1; Shillong 1; Jhansi 4; Mussooree 3; Dehra Dun and Guna 2; Nowgong and Pachmarhi 1 1/2; Bareilly and Neemuch 1; Sialkot 3; Rawalpindi and Dharampur 2; Kotah and Murree 1 1/2; Srinagar and Simla 1; Mahableshwar 2; Khandala and Mercara 1 1/2.

Forecast: Rainfall will continue to be widespread in Lower Burma, West United Provinces, East Rajputana and in the hills of the Punjab and in Kashmir and extend in the plains of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province.

Heavy Rainfall Warning:—Locally heavy rain will continue in Tenasserim and the hill districts of West United Provinces and the Punjab for another 24 hours.—A.P.

## RAINFALL REPORT

The following table shows the rainfall during the 24 hours ending 8 a. m. to-day :—

| | For the last 24 hours | From June to date | Total during same period last year |
|---|---|---|---|
| | In. | in | in. |
| Colaba .. | 0.09 | 51.94 | 55.64 |
| St. George's Hospital .. | 0.30 | 80.98 | 69.42 |
| J. J. Hospital | 0.00 | 63.88 | 60.36 |
| Matunga .. | 0.03 | 61.10 | 60.47 |

Departure from Normal +8.29 in.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 2-8-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 007 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.8 degrees 0.1 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.0 degrees 0.9 (abov normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 81 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 2-8-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.2 deg. F., a mercury baormeter without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.88 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.88 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

## BIOGRAPHY OF LATE MR. D. GIDUMAL

Mr. H. C. Kumar, Editor of "The Young Builder," Seva Kunj, Rambaugh Road, Karachi, writes:

"The Young Builder" Press, Karachi, are collecting materials for publishing in English a biography of the late Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, C.S., who along with the late Messrs. B. M. Malabari, Manadev Govind Ranade, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar and other public workers in the fag-end of the last century gave a strong impetus to the Social Reform movement in Bombay Presidency in particular, and in India in general.

He had a large number of friends all over the country. Some of these must be still living. The Editors of the Biography will esteem it a favour if those who were once the contemporaries of the great man would send to the above address such information and material, e.g., letters, pamphlets, etc., as may be in their possession. These would be returned to their respective owners, if so desired, after they have been done with.

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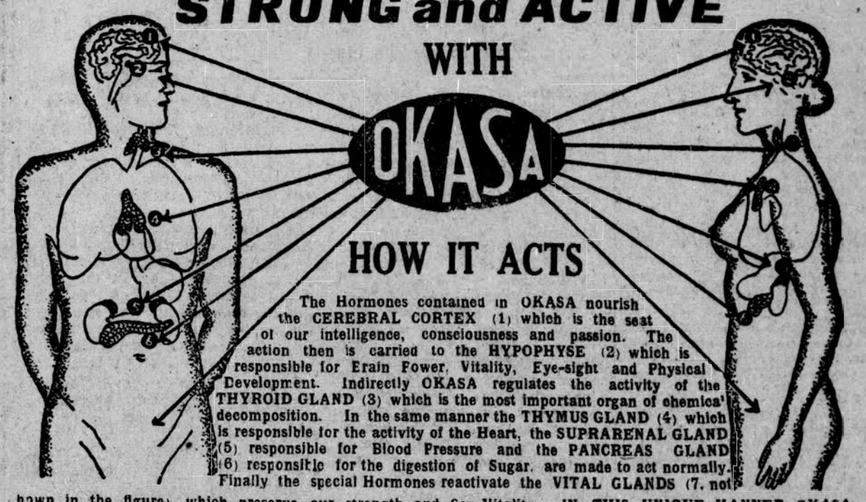

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O. K. 183

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|---|---|---|---|
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| Paid-up Capital | „ 5,62,50,000 | Reserve Liability of Shareholders | „ 5,62,50,000 |

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## FREE DISPENSARY FOR VILE PARLE

### Municipality Accepts Seth Mongee Amida's Donation

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, August 1.

Sheth Mongee Amidas has once again shown his willingness to transfer his property to the local Municipality, the proceeds whereof should be utilised towards the maintenance of a free dispensary at Vile Parle Through his Solicitors, the benevolent donor has stipulated the conditions under which he was prepared to make a gift of the property, and the prospect of acceptance were none too bright, when this question came up for consideration before a general meeting of the Vile Parle Municipality held yesterday evening in the Municipal Office when Mr. Caesar DeMello occupied the chair.

Mr. G. D. Bhatt asked for the priority for item regarding the proposed offer of a gift of Rs. 20,000. Some of the members suggested that the agenda be considered "seriatim". But the President ruled out the suggestion. Although the business on the agenda was fairly long and important, this one item took the whole time of the meeting and when the meeting was adjourned to Sunday next they had considered only one item on the agenda.

QUESTION OF FREE TREATMENT.

The controversy raged round the clause in which the Solicitors for the donor stipulated that the Municipality should, within a month of the completion of the transfer, start the dispensary wherein all patients irrespective of caste or creed should be treated free. The Municipality should not for the first three years charge any fees whatsoever even if the expenses exceeded the proceeds of the property.

After a very heated and dilatory debate over the item, the majority of opinion was declared in favour of the acceptance of the offer, with Mr. Kalbag and Mr. Bhende in the opposition. The dispensary will be named after the donor's wife and styled as "Bai Yashodabai Mongee Amidas Sarvajanik Dispensary. The meeting was then adjourned to Sunday, the 4th instant.

## CHOLERA IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY

### Epidemic Spreads To Masulipatam And Nandyal

(From A Correspondent).

MADRAS, (By Mail)

After all the Madras Government have begun work in right earnest to provide for irrigation under the Tungabhadra Project an experimental scheme to cultivate about 200 acres in the Bellary District has been submitted by the department of agriculture to the Madras Government. A research staff consisting of one superintendent and a few assistants will take up the work.

The other Sedallaiapady project, for which the scheme has already been approved will, it is understood, be completed in three years, that is by 1938 December. As the Chief Engineer stated the work has already been begun and a special staff has been deputed to survey the lands and acquire the necessary ground. When this is completed more than fifty thousand acres will be available for cultivation.

CHOLERA ON THE INCREASE.

From the city the cholera epidemic has passed on to mofussil towns. Reports from Masulipatam show that it has taken a severe turn. Out of 34 attacks, 17 are reported to have succumbed.

Another message from Nandyal reports 84 attacks.

The epidemic in the city is on the increase. Inoculation work is going on a large scale.

## G.B.S. "NOT A FASCIST BUT A COMMUNIST"

LONDON, July 23.
(By Air Mail).

Replying to Sylvia Pankhurst's charges of his charges of front, Mr. George Bernard Shaw in writing to the "Sunday Referee" says:—

"I am not a fascist; I am, and have been all throughout my political life, a communist.

"But I heartily agree with Signor Mussolini that liberty under Parliamentary Government of the British type is a sham.

"I believe that Il Duce showed a true psychological insight when he divined that the people feel that their salvation lies in organisation, discipline, action, and silence instead of in shouting that they never, never will be slaves to an accompaniment of the rattling of their slaves.

"My support of the Bolshevists in the U.S.S.R. from the beginning did not prevent me from objecting strongly to the blundering interference of Zinoviev and the Comintern in British affairs at a time when Stalin's strong common sense had not yet got the upper hand of amateur Marxism in Russia."—United Press.

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The objects, which cannot be achieved by spending lacs of rupees may be had simply by keeping my world renowned "Gohar murad charm" with you. There is no necessity of undergoing any hardship to make it effective. It is effective without any preparation. She whom you want may be very hard-hearted and proud, but she will have a longing for you and she will want to be for ever with you, when you keep this charm. This a Vashikaran charm. It will make you fortunate, give you service and advancement, make you victorious in litigation and bring you profit in trade. Price Rs. 1/4/- only. Postage extra.

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## LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

Does it trouble you? If so, please get a free particulars to know about the safe, sure, guaranteed specific of the day—Mooktae Healing Home, Kaliyaganj, E.B., India.


## New Bombay Shop Workers' Union

The above Union is established under the Presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. The place for the Union will be announced in the papers in due course. At present any correspondence to the Union should be addressed to Hatimbhai L. Darbar, Jijibhai Street, Badami Building, Fort, Bombay.

# Comprehensive Banking Act Must Be Put On Statute Book

## It Is Disappointing That Public Demand Has Not Yet Been Taken In Hand, Says Manu Subedar

Mr Manu Subedar, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber at the Quarterly General meeting held on July 30, in the course of his speech referring to Banking in India said:—

We are entitled to expect that banking matters, which have been hitherto neglected by Government, will receive the attention, which they deserve, after the Reserve Bank of India has been established. The foundation on which this central bank rests, is not sufficiently broadbased in so far as they have only fifty banks on the scheduled list, consisting of the Imperial Bank, nineteen Exchange or foreign Banks, and twenty-nine Indian Joint Stock Banks. Of the twenty-nine Indian Joint Stock Banks, the really big ones are only half a dozen. The rest are small institutions.

The Indian demand, that indigenous bankers and shroffs should be included in the schedule and given facilities, has not been conceded. It has been evaded with the usual British acumen by the obligation being put on the Reserve Bank Board to report as early as possible after its establishment the terms and conditions, on which they can be admitted. It is high time that the Directors of the Reserve Bank set about producing this report, the obligation for which has been laid on them by the legislature. We are also awaiting the establishment of an Indian bill market by the creation of rediscount facilities.

### "DEPLORABLE OMISSION"

It is disappointing that the public demand for a Banking Act, recommended both by the majority and minority reports of the Central Banking Inquiry Committee, has not yet been taken in hand by Government. Such an act is wanted in order to create healthy conditions, in which banks can prosper and in which "mala fide" promoters and weak institutions would be prevented from imposing on an unwary public. The absence of proper regulation must be held responsible for the weakness of Indian banks and for the fact that when so much capital is available for many other things, capital is not drawn into banking enterprise. The disclosures in connection with the difficulties of the People's Bank of Northern India and in connection with the difficulties of banking houses in Madras would have galvanised into action any national Government, but in India the supreme law is to let matters drift which results in leaving the field clear for the exploitation of this country by foreign institutions. This act of omission on the part of Government is really deplorable and I trust that the Finance Member will distinguish himself by this achievement as early in his career as possible, and put up on the Statute Book a comprehensive banking act on lines indicated in the Banking Committee's Reports.

### JAPAN'S EXAMPLE.

Another serious act of omission on the part of Government is to be found in Government not carrying out the recommendations contained in the Banking Committee's reports, involving special institutions for the financing of agriculture and industry. Such institutions have worked successfully in other countries, and particularly in Japan the small scale manufacturer receives remarkable assistance from the Industrial Bank of Japan. Government's sympathy with agriculturists and their professions through Sir Joseph Bhore at Geneva, that they are doing much for Indian industry, appear to be unconvincing in the light of Government's omission for more than four years to pursue recommendations emanating from a Committee chosen by themselves, a committee which corelated the results of numerous provincial committees and based its recommendations on a foundation of facts as is ever possible on any economic subject.

### SILVER

Egged on by silver producing interests in the United States, President Roosevelt's Administration has threatened to raise the price of silver to dollars 1.20. The English price has gone up from 24d. to 33d. This suicidal policy has upset the economic life of China, destroyed the currency of Mexico and compelled the U.S.A. Government to make vast purchases of a metal, whose realisation value based on real demand in the world is very small, and whose present price is maintained entirely because of a world-wide speculation.

While the silver reserve in the Indian currency is more adequate for all normal demands from all causes other than the rise of silver beyond the face value, any mass action for the conversion of notes would promptly lead to difficulties. The proper course for Government under such circumstances would be not to delay till the worst happens, but to have a programme ready to deal with an emergency.

### THAT MONKEY BUSINESS

I cannot think for a moment that Government would permit the Indian exchange to rise on account of monkey business with silver prices in America, as it will not only bring disaster to the procucer in India, both agricultural and industrial, but it will entirely upset the financial position of Government both in Provinces and at the Centre. The visit of the Finance Member to the Printing Press of Nasik is, to my mind, significant, and public bodies, who denounced the one-rupee note for reasons of inconvenience to the poorman at one time would certainly support Government in any action, which they take to replace in an emergency an over-valued coin by paper, behind which will be the credit of the whole country, or ultimately if necessary, by a new coin with a smaller silver content. I, however, trust that heroic measures will not be wanted and that good sense will prevail in U. S. A. before it is too late, if only the Government of India put up a strong front and take a firm action.

### "MAD VENTURES."

The high price of silver has not induced Eastern demand, i.e. demand from China and India which has fallen off since 1929. On the contrary, it was induced a traffic in silver outward from these countries. It has virtually destroyed the basis of the agreement that was reached, as the object of the Agreement, viz: to raise silver prices, has been already achieved by unilateral action by one of the Governments who were parties to this Agreement. The high price must lead necessarily to a heavy increase in silver production, while, at the same time, it will destroy what has been the normal demand for silver from the East for so many decades. It is, therefore, difficult to imagine the advantage that would accrue from a policy, which is said to be conceived more in the interests of the silver producers themselves, and hence critics outside the United States must, as they everywhere have, pronounce this as a mad adventure likely to do no good to anybody.

## Indian Astrology

(From A Correspondent).

Dr. B.V. Raman, associate-editor of the "Astrological Magazine," Bangalore, has come down to this place on his way to North India, where he is going to popularise the cause of ancient Indian sciences in general and Indian astrology in particular. He proposes to stay here for about 10 or 12 days. His grandfather Professor B. Suryanarain Rao, B.A., M. R.A.S., etc., author of more than 60 works, including the well-known "History of Vijayanagar"—the never-to-be-forgotten Empire—and founder and editor of the "Astrological Magazine," has been working in the field of rehabilitating Hindu sciences and astrology for the past 55 years. He has a reputation as a correct predictor of national and individual events. He has shown that by proper application of certain natural forces to daily events—which is nothing but astrology—one can have a clear knowledge of his future and thus get benefited. In order to make this science accessible to the lay-men as well as the initiated a number of books have been written and published both by Prof. Rao and Dr. Raman, prominent among which may be mentioned the "Astrological Self-Instructor—7th Edn." (Rs. 3), the "Sarwartha Chintamani" (Rs. 15) and a text book of "Hindu Astrology" (Rs. 18)—on predictive astrology. National predictions and discussion of important nativities form a regular feature of the "Astrological Magazine."

As. Dr. W.B. Crow, Ph.D., D.Sc., of Leeds University observes in the "Philomath," London, "Any one who wishes to obtain a system of astrology that is truly erudite and scientific, should study the works of Prof. Rao, as they are infinitely far removed from one common fortune-telling, too often designated by the name of astrology."

The "Astrological Magazine" has an international circulation and reputation as one of the best exponents of Indian Sciences.


A Grand Popular Story of GUJARATH, CUTCH and KATHIAWAR which stands unexcelled, unparalleled in History of India

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## *INNS OF COURT*

### *Indian Students Called To The Bar*

At Call Night at the four Inns of Court those called included the following:—

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Syed Sajjad Zaheer, New College, Oxford, B.A. (Hons.); Rabindra Nath Mitter, Calcutta University, B.A., Mohammad Ahmad, London University, B.A. (Hons.), and Allahabad University, B.A.; Goolbanoo Nanabhai Cowasjee, Newnham College, Cambridge, B.A., and Rangoon University, B.A.; Dharmashila Lall (admitted as Dharmashila Jayaswal), London University, B.A. (Hons.), and Calcutta University, B.A. (Distinction), Benares University, M.A., and Dublin University (Higher Diploma in Education); Sachindra Nath Roychoudhury, Calcutta University, B.A.; Sachindra Nath Roy Chowdhry, Calcutta University, B.L.; Manmohan Mothabai Jayakar, Bombay University, B.A.; Beas Dev Sharma, London University and Punjab University, B.A.; Arjan Singh, Punjab University, B.A.; and Rangoon University, B.L.; Kanhaiyalal Mehta, Agra University, B.A., and London University; Main Tasadduque Husain, London University, Ph.D., and Punjab University, M.A.

INNER TEMPLE.

I. Habibullah, Worcester College, Oxford, B.A.; B. N. Jajal, University College, London; S. T. Christian, University of London, B.A., LL.M.;

MIDDLE TEMPLE.

Bijay Kumar Banerji, M.A., Edinburgh University; Gim Hoe Lim; Bahadurali Kassam Suleman Verjee; Udiayar Narayana Rao, M.A., of Madras University; Bakhshi Huzoor Ali, B.A., Punjab University; Chunilal Bhagwandass Bhusri; Habibullah Akbarali Sidiki, B.A., LL.B., Bombay University; D. M. Wacher; Minoo Jehangirji Sethna, B.A., Bombay University; Kanjee Abdul Rasul, B.A., Rangoon University; Haim Ibn-Shamir; Sitaram Raoji Tawade, B.A. (Hons.), London University and B.A., LL.B., Bombay University; Desai Hasmukhlal Bhogilal, B.A., LL.B., Bombay University.

# OUR READERS' VIEWS

## Mr. Bakhle's Bill

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the course of its leading article of 30th July, "Jame-Jamshed," writes against the proposed Bill restricting employment of children in shops and providing for early closing of shops. The three main points of the article are:—

(1) By not employing children under twelve years of age, unemployment will be increased, and by keeping them away from shops, in absence of any provision of free compulsory education, these youngsters will ruin themselves.

(2) The shopkeepers will be compelled to employ double staff and so the shopkeepers will pay just half the wages to the workers they do now.

(3) By having the restaurants closed at 8 in the evening the public will be inconvenienced.

Before I answer these points let me state that the writer has neither tried to acquaint himself with the conditions of the shops and their workers nor has he properly studied the Shop Act Bill and has mixed up the clauses of shops and refreshment shops in order to create an argument against the bill.

My answer to the above three points are as follows:—

(1) I refuse to believe that in our country the children of the wage earners' families are compelled to earn their bread earlier than at ten years of age as the paper says. I shall state why these juveniles are working.

(a) In many cases the parents do not send their children to serve to earn their living, but they send them to learn the work. But instead of these children learning any work, they are exploited by their employees. In many such cases the shop-owners, chiefly refreshment shop-keepers, import such children from their native places tempting their parents that the children would become efficient and good wage-earners in future. Juvenile labour is cheaper and children can be made to work more than the adults. These juveniles, is not imported in Bombay or other cities, will not starve in their native places.

(b) In many of the cases such children run away from their homes and seek employment in hotels and shops and finally ruin their lives.

(c) By not employing these children, adult unemployment will be reduced. It is foolish enough to say that unemployment will be increased.

2. Had the writer studied the Bill properly he would have understood that the shops to be closed down at 8 in the evening are not required to maintain shifts and hence the question of double staff does not arise except in cases of restaurants and like shops.

3. Though I am of opinion that the restaurants should be closed much earlier than even 8 p.m. in order to save the public from Sutta-khel and other similar evils, the writer should know the Bill permits restaurants, pan and tobacco shops to remain open till 9-30 p.m. and I do not see any necessity of these pan and tobacco shops being kept open after this time. On the whole the Bill may be deserving some amendments but it is not totally impracticable as the Government say.—Yours, etc.,

M. N. D.

## Matriculation Hindi Course

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is really painful to see the Matriculation Hindi course of this year A selection of poems is prescribed. There are poems of Tulsi, Sur, Mira, Kabir, Behari, Bhushan, Jayasi, Narottamdas and some modern writers. Only the modern writers are included in the present course. Unfortunately all the ancient writers are secluded It is good that the boys should be acquainted with the modern poets; but at the same time they should not be left quite in dark about ancient poets. It is gratifying to note that Sunder-Kand of Tulsidas is prescribed; but this cannot compensate the great loss incurred by the student world.

Besides a prose selection a book named Ranjit Singh is prescribed for the prose. The book is of a very old edition. Moreover there are mispoints in the book and its language is defective and below standard. Hindi literature can boast of its ancient poets and modern prose writers. But quite a different view is taken in selecting the present Matriculation Course. There are many modern prose books of high standard written by world wide famous writers like Premchand and Jaishankar Prasad. But they failed to attract the eyes of the authorities. I hope next time the authorities concerned will give due amount of thought in selecting the Matriculation Hindi course.—Yours, etc.,

A TEACHER.

## In Defence Of Homoeopathy

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Homoeopathy is not a science of yesterday or so, it came into existence about a couple of hundred years ago. The honour of this revolutionary discovery in the realms of medicine goes to the world-renowned scientist, physician and philosopher, Dr. Samuel Frederick Hahnemann of Leipzig, Germany. It has revolutionised the whole science and art of western medicine. It enables physicians and surgeons literally to perform healing miracles without any injuries. It has been hammered out of hard facts.

The whole science and practice of this grand discovery is based on the fundamental principle summarized by Hahnemann in the Latin sentence "Similia Similibus Curatur." Likes are cured by likes; or to paraphrase this, the medicine that most surely, promptly and safely cures, is that one which would produce in a healthy subject symptoms the most closely resembling those of the disease in question.

As Newton discovered the Law of Gravitation, so Hahnemann discovered the Law of Similars. The most striking Homoeopathic curative results can be seen when using arsenic (in infinite sub-division) for potamine—poisoning; Merc. Cor (corrosive sublimate) for dysentery or Belladonna for scarlet fever. Any one who desires to put Homoeopathy to test, cannot do better than start with one of these safely.

Allopaths are making experiments in drug action on animals, which are useless, as Hahnemann pointed out and that for two reasons.

The proverb "One man's meat is another man's poison," applies with ten-fold force when it comes to animals. Substances poisonous to man are innocuous to many animals. Ailments and poisons are convertibles, according to the specific nature of different animals, so that ailments become poisons and poisons ailmentary.

But such is not the case with Homoeopathy. The subjective and mutual symptoms (all important for our purpose) can only be obtained from humans. It is only men and women, who, in experiments could have given us satisfactory results—such as the depression to the urge of suicide of Aurum; the insane jealousy of Lachesis; the fear of death of Aconite and Arsenic, the indifference to loved one of Phosphorus and sepia—all straight cuts to the curative remedy and they can only be got by provings on human beings.

Who is the Physician to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales of England? He is a Homoeopath.—Dr. Sir John Weir, K.C.V.O.M.B. Thus men and women of the highest intelligence and learning like the Duke of York, the royal families of England, H.R.H. the Queen of Norway, Presidents of United States of America, Mexico, Germany, France, Signor Mussolini, Madame Curie, Bernard Shaw, Henry Ford, Rockefeller, etc., etc., are careful enough to entrust their precious lives to the care of Homoeopaths only

Homoeopathic drug are harmless. They are cheapest and being most effective, public in general is attracted towards them. Thousands of dispensaries have been opened in Europe and America and day by day are being opened throughout India. The Headquarter of Homoeopathy in India is Calcutta where Homoeopathy practitioners are equally competting with Allopathy, Unani or Ayurvedic systems. "Homoeopathy never contemplates curing disease by drugs in massive and repeated doses. Its objects is to stimulate the patient to cure himself."

Coming to the diplomas and degrees of Homoeopathy it will be seen clearly that the Chief Secretary to the Government, referring to the Medical Registration Act, said, "I wish to make it clear that this Act does not interfere with the practice of Medicine by any person whatsoever. It does not prevent any public from utilising the service of any practitioner they please."

Thus in short the best thing either for the Allopath, Homoeopath, Unani, Ayurvedic practitioners is to follow their respective theories and benefit humanity by their own skill and methods. They should not fight or vie with one another simply because a man practising one theory is going ahead or earning much while another is getting less.—Yours, etc.,

"A HOMOEOPATH."

Jalgaon, July 23.

## Homoeopathy

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With my last letter on the subject, I thought I had done with the Homoeopathy question. Mr. R. K. Valvekar's letter in your issue of to-day compels me to seek again the hospitality of your columns to refute his argument. I am surprised that a person who claims to be the principal of a medical college can write such balderdash on the subject of medicine. Regarding his statement that there is a number of systems of medicine such as Naturopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemic, etc., I name them just to show how muddled the question is in the mind of Mr. Valvekar. He might also have added to his list the Christian Science system which attributes all diseases to mental causes and prayer to be the treatment, Faith-Healing, Hypnotism as a panacea for all diseases, Osteopathy, Chiropraxy, Electro-pathy, Aquopathy and what not. Homoeopathy is doubtless in dignified company with all these, not to forget Ayurvedic and Unani which in this country are strong rivals to it. I forget Jadooism which in this country, at any rate, has thousands of followers.

There is nothing misleading or self-centred about my contention that there cannot be several systems of medicine. This is common sense itself. As I have already said in my previous letters, what some people probably mean by this is that there are different theories about recognizing diseases and treating them. This is exactly what Homoeopathy claims and, in the light of modern knowledge, it has not been able to substantiate them at the bar of Science. Hence their rejection by Western Medical Science which alone can speak authoritatively on the subject. I dare say the supporters, partisans and enthusiasts of Homoeopathy think differently. Well, let them nurse their illusions and delusions. These people are always telling us when we condemn their methods, theories and ideas that we do so through prejudice, ignorance and jealousy. They are particularly cocksure that we speak through ignorance. This shortcoming on our part is strange, indeed when we reflect that they are so familiar and conversant with our science. But when we ask these learned people to enlighten us on their methods and theories, we at once find them in a muddle and that their task is hopeless. The reason for this is clear. Their so-called system and theories despite the support they claim for them from some "eminent" authorities of Western Medical Science are based on ideas, theories and principles that fail to stand the test of science. That is to say, experiment and verification by which all medical theories are finally tested. Ask them to explain clearly how the reaction of drugs, on which they depend for diagnosis, if they at all understand what diagnosis really is, can indicate the nature and cause of a disease, you will at once recognize their difficulties. For answer they can only jabber some meaningless jargon, supposed to be scientific, and they after this imagine that they emerge triumphantly under the test. Greater delusion is rare to see. As a matter of fact, only the credulous can be imposed upon by these people. Any person of average intelligence ought to be able to recognize that the reaction of drugs, whatever is meant by this, is incapable of indicating the cause and nature of such diseases as Mitral disease of the heart, aneurysm, duodeual ulcer, encephalitis, to name only a few diseases the diagnosis of which rests on sound medical knowledge. This alone, I say, ought to convince any intelligent person of the pretensions and ignorance of these people who masquerade as doctors in our midst.—Yours, etc.

A DOCTOR.

July 22.

## Restore The Cuts

To The Editor of The "Chronicle"

Sir,—The ways of providence are said to be mysterious; but the ways of our city fathers are to my mind even more mysterious. A few years ago when the depression was at its worst and salary cuts was the rage amongst employers, the employees of the Bombay Municipal Corporation voluntarily submitted to a cut in their salaries with a view to relieve the Corporation and the City from a critical financial situation. The salary cuts have mostly been restored and the question of restoring this voluntary cut loomed large before the Corporation. The Municipal Commissioner recently brought forward a very reasonable proposal that the necessity for the existence of the cut having passed there was nothing to hinder the Corporation from restoring it. He pointed out that even after providing for this extra burden the surplus cash balance would be more than sufficient to meet other contingencies. The standing Committee that is supposed to look after its lower paid employees and the Corporation's purse, referred the matter to a sub-committee. This sub-committee, overzealous with regard to the City's finances, has, I understand, shown a callous disregard of the terrific burden imposed on the lower grade staff by compulsorily continuing the voluntary cut. There is nothing more fallacious than the idea that the saving on the wages of underpaid servants is worth while. It is an economic maxim that a discontented and inefficient employee will do less amount of work and work of inferior quality. This brings in its wake the necessity for more supervision and extra staff. What is saved on one hand is dissipated on the other and no one is any the happier for it. And yet, amazing as if might sound, this is the plea put forward by the sub-committee who in thinking of the saving of a lakh have made it convenient to forget the pride they will have to pay in the inefficiency which might be a direct result of their action.

There must be a number of economists and business men on the Committee. It is therefore, all the more surprising that they should think that they are doing service to their country by forcing their employees to lower their standard of living. Yet such must necessarily be the result of their action. The cut is a cut in their bare subsistence wages and is not a tax on luxury. The Superior staff can at least for some time bear this without its affecting their standard of living. But the Lower grade staff of the Corporation are the ones that will suffer. Hence the other plea that the cut will have to be restored equally amongst all grades is as fallacious as if not more so than the first one.

I understand that the executive supported the Commissioner's proposal and a number of members who incidentally are some of the largest employers of labour gave it their unqualified support. But delegating it to the Sub-Committee has been tantamount to relegating it to the dust heap.

The City fathers are responsible to the rate-payers and by lowering the standard of living of their own employees. They are doing a great disservice to their City and it is high time that the Corporation thought more reasonably on the subject and gave deserved consideration first to the grievances of their employees. A contented Staff is an asset; a discontented one is a liability.—Yours,etc.,

V. H. DESHPANDE

## Half Anna Tram Fares

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The staff correspondent of the "Bombay Chronicle" should be thanked for suggesting the general introduction of half anna tram fares at stated hours on the B. E. S. T. tramway system. It would appear that the B. E. S. T. would be well-advised to introduce the same permanently at all hours, as evidently the theory 'greater the distance, greater the fare' seems to have been followed in fixing the fare for travelling over the extended system of the tramway i.e. between King's Circle and other parts of Bombay. If that is true, it stands to reason that the principle should be made applicable inversely also. Moreover, at present, there is no device by which a passenger on the Bombay tramways can break his journey "en route" for attending to trifling jobs. I very often travel over the Bombay tramway system invariably to call on somebody or do a small job which takes only a few minutes, for which I have to pay the B. E. S. T. Company. Considering the heavy expenses which they have to incur in this way, many people may not prefer travelling in trams. Cannot a way be found out to prevent this unnecessary expense of the citizen?—Yours, etc.,

A PASSENGER.

## Birth Control

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—There has been a good deal of loose talk all over India with regard to "Birth Control". Societies have been started to bring about birth control in many of the Provinces in India. I was approached, as a public servant, several times to express my views but such organisers felt disappointed when I openly and frankly expressed my views against this unnatural proposal; and I may now through your columns be allowed fully to explain my attitude against it. The majority of even the educated, both men and women, do not know what birth control means. The main object with these organisers is to protect poor people against poverty by not having too many children. But the organisers forget that a weapon of this kind in the hands of the poor ignorant masses will be very much misapplied. The misuse that will be the main result from a knowledge of this kind will prove disastrous. The control may be done in several ways, i.e.:

(1) by medicines known as contraceptives;
(2) by surgical procedure;
(3) by individual action in the act of coition;
(4) by medicines taken internally;
(5) by local methods.

All these methods require clever handling. I read the other day that nearly 80 per cent. of the population is ignorant of the three R's and hence to teach them to handle these weapons will be attended with considerable risks.

Nature will assert herself as she always does in the long run. Besides crime and murders will know no bounds. Suicides will be common. Misery and distrustfulness even amongst brothers and sisters, husbands and wives will cause destruction and ruin in many a happy family. The Pope—the religious head of nearly three quarters of the Christian world—has denounced in strong terms this unnatural movement and very rightly so. It is a dangerous game on the part of a few social fanatics who require to be checked in time, even, if need be, by legislation. Recently a bill has been submitted to the Legislative Council by the Birth Control organisers to support their societies by means of legislation and it is sincerely hoped that this bill will deserve its proper fate by being consigned to the waste paper basket.—Yours, etc.,

KERSHAW D. KHAMBATTA, D.P.H.

Poona,
3 Jubilee Road,
July 26.

## Restrictions Against Savarkar

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The release of Sjt. Bose will hardly evoke feelings of gratefulness, for his is a case of "justice delayed is justice denied." However, it is some satisfaction to see that at long last Government have realised the folly of relying wholly on police reports. The release is one more proof of Government's lack of imagination in not doing the right thing at the right time. Otherwise, they could have set Sjt. Bose free when the Assembly passed a resolution in that behalf or at the time of the Jubilee without harming their prestige even according to their own no.

In this connection, we should be careful lest we relax our efforts to get the other equally innocent persons freed; for the question is one of principle and not of personality, and there is the danger of public attention being diverted now that the great Bengal leader has been released.

Nor are the detenus the only helpless sufferers. There are the exiles and the internees. Amongst the latter is Sjt. V. D. Savarkar, who, though technically released more than 10 or 11 years ago, is still not free to take part in politics or anything connected with it, and cannot leave Ratnagiri. His Harijan work at the place where he is allowed to live has been unparalleled in success? Why should he not be free to achieve similar success elsewhere? —Yours, etc.,

K. R. BHIDE.

## A Woman Climber's Experiences

The following letter appears in the "Manchester Guardian":—

Sir,—General Bruce, the leader of the second English Everest Expedition, told me before our Kangchenjunga expedition in 1930 that my most important task as a woman mountaineer would be to keep the porters always in a good humour. I was grateful for this advice and found out later how right he was. Everything depends on the good temper of the porters. If one understands how to treat them all will go well. But to understand them is not so easy. Often I have been asked if I was not afraid to stay weeks alone with these half-wild men. At first I did not feel very comfortable, but when I knew them better I felt absolute confidence in them.

In 1934 we went to Kashmir and to the Karakoram. While the Sherpas and Bhutias are hillmen, used to climbing and well trained by the various Everest and Kangchenjunga expeditions which started from Darjeeling, the Balti coolies are quite inexperienced and unaccustomed to great heights. On the first German expedition to Nanga Parbat Willi Merkl experienced such difficulties with the native porters that in 1934 he took 35 of the best Darjeeling porters, who proved excellent. Unfortunately six porters died with their European leaders in the terrible disaster on Nanga Parbat.

In Askole, the last village before the Baltoro glacier in the Karakoram, we had to take 400 porters. At home we had carefully studied the big book of the Duke of the Abbruzzi, who describes the Balti porters as the best and most unpretentious people of the world. In the meantime, however, the huge expedition of the Duke of Spoleto had come through the Braldoh valley, and as they had had great financial resources the porters had been completely spoiled. They considered every European a millionaire, whose duty it was to support all the inhabitants of the Braldoh valley and to fit them out from top to toe. When we came to the first snow-fields the porters at once wanted climbing boots. As we had taken boots only for the best 45 high-camp porters, they struck immediately and refused to go on; so we had to carry on with the 45 best.

As the porters always gave us trouble on the way up, I was rather dubious when the mountaineers had to go on as quickly as possible and I had to arrange for transport alone. But the moment I started alone with the coolies, and they had the feeling that they had to take charge of Memsahib, all their chivalrous instincts were aroused, they were completely changed. At least ten fixed my tent; the others sat before it asking me if I was tired, if everything was all right, and so on. On the march they quarrelled over who should cut the steps for me and who should lead me at difficult passages. We marched three days in the best of spirits; we were like a big and cheerful family.

The Baltis and Kashmirs are Mohammedans, and it is really touching to see them pray for hours every evening. Later on in the high camps before starting in the morning they made long lamenting prayers, as if they were going into war.

From the 45 best porters only 22 could be brought up to 20,500 feet to Conway Saddle. On arriving there they became at once mountain-sick and had to be sent down immediately. Conway Saddle seemed a dreadful place to them. But when I said I was going up they at once wanted to go with me. Perhaps they felt ashamed that a woman would go higher than themselves. At all events they went with me and we were able to establish Camp 6 on Conway Saddle. From here it was intended to push up one camp after another. But, though the coolies really tried their best, only six of them were able to climb up to Camp 7 (22,300 feet). The others felt miserable the whole time; they could not sleep, had no appetite, and all their cheerfulness was gone. Only the Nepalese porters are used to the height; the Baltis suffer in the same way as Europeans, and even with the best intentions they are not able to carry heavy loads. Only two porters were really excellent; they went with us to Camp 7 and carried light ruck-sacks nearly up to Queen Mary Peak (24,377 feet).

Once the mountaineers had gone to Camp 7 and had asked me to send them some important loads the next day. The porters lay in their tents, asked for medicine, and pretended to be ill. I could not induce them to start. At first I begged them, then I scolded, then I was furious. Nothing helped. I was so unhappy, because my friends had relied on me and were waiting now in Camp 7 in vain. So at last I sat down and wept. Suddenly I heard a voice saying "Memsahib cries, Memsahib cries"! and one porter after the other came to me, shook hands, and promised to go to Camp 7.—Yours, etc.

HETTIE DYHRENFURTH.

Zurich, June 12.


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# RIVALRY OVER WOMAN

## Two On Trial As Sequel To Death Of Man Who Went After Run-away Wife

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Aug. 1.

Before Mr. M. R. Meher, the Additional Sessions Judge of Thana, and a jury the trial began to-day of Sukrya Aitwar and Sukrya Nathya, who were committed to Sessions by Mr. I. T. Almoula, the then Sub-Divisional Magistrate for Kalyan Prant at Thana, on a charge of having murdered Budhya Lakshya in the jungle of Chena.

The prosecution story is that Sukrya Nathya was in criminal intimacy with Rami, the wife of Budhya. She eloped with him to Mankoli, a village near Kalyan. Sukrya Nathya and Rami stayed together with Sukrya Aitwar, who had settled in Mankoli with a mistress by name Zurali.

Finding that his wife Rami was missing Budhya went out in search of her, and ultimately succeeded in tracing her at Mankoli. Budhya compelled Rami to accompany him in the absence of her paramour Sukrya Nathya.

Both the accused were out for fishing and on their return they were informed that Rami was taken away by her husband. Both followed and overtook Budhya and Rami in the forest of Chena. After murdering Budhya, the accused with Rami returned to Mankoli. Thinking the place too hot for them, all the four shifted to Agashi village in the Bassein taluka. They stayed there in hiding for a very long time, till after a year they were arrested by the Thana Mahal Police.

**Killed With Sticks?**

According to the prosecution, Budhya was killed by the two accused with sticks. A passerby, who heard the dying screams of their victim thought that it was a sound of some dangerous animal. He immediately informed the police Patil of the village. The dead body was then sent to the hospital for post-mortem examination. Sub-Inspector B. B. Sawant of the Thana Mahal Police was in charge of the investigation.

In all 23 witnesses were examined for the Crown in the committing Magistrate's court. The accused were committed to Sessions on June 10 last.

Rao Bahadur B. H. Shringarpure, pubic prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. A. R. Deval and Mr. J. R. Desai for the defence.

The case is proceeding.

# "RESPECTABLE" BIDIWALLAS WHO OCCUPY "GADIS"

## Counsel's Plea In Case Against Gambling Raid Suspects

BOMBAY, Friday.

"Bidiwallas are very respectable persons. They honour the Government license as you and I honour University degrees," said an advocate at the Dadar Court, Bombay, to-day while pleading for a man arrested in a Bidi shop in the course of a gambling raid on July 24 last.

Sub-Inspector D'Costa of the De Lisle Road police carried out the raid on July 24 on a 'bidi' shop on the Khimji Lalji Chawl at Tulsi Pipe Road. and arrested three persons, Mahadeo Dhondu, Dhondu Mahadu, and Shankar Ramchandra.

Several chits, and cash amounting to Rs. 33 were seized by the police.

The advocate was appearing for Dhondu Mahadeo, a servant in the shop. Sub-Inspector D'Costa had been examined. The money seized was kept in four different places. An argument arose between the magistrate and the Counsel. Counsel said that they were kept in safe custody.

The magistrate asked him to prove that it was so.

The advocate said that the Bidiwallas were generally held in great respect. They occupied, it was generally said, the "gadi." They honoured the license as "you and I honour University degrees."

He complained that he had not been given sufficient time for taking instructions from his client.

The case was then adjourned to Aug. 28.

# FRANK BULLOCK TO TRAIN IN ENGLAND

Francis (Frank) Bullock the well-known Australian ex-jockey, has been granted a licence to train under the English Rules of Racing. Bullock recently returned from a holiday in Australia. When Bullock retired from riding a few years ago he went to France, where he trained with success for M. J. Wittouck.

# LAND SOLD "IN MISTAKE"

## Bandra Municipality Sues Secretary Of State And Woman

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Aug. 2.

The Secretary of State for India is being sued by the Bandra Municipality before Mr. L. C. Sheth, the first class Sub-judge at Thana, for a declaration that a particular piece of land in the Palli village forms part of a public street and vests in the Bandra Municipality; that the order passed by the District Deputy Collector, being illegal, be set aside; that the first defendant (Secretary of State) had no right to sell a portion of that land to the second defendant (Mrs. Anna Magdalina Pereira) or anybody else, and even if sold the second defendant got no right, title and interest whatsoever in that piece of land; the plaintiff be put in vacant possession of the land; and the defandants be permanently restrained by an injunction from interfering with the plaintiff's rights in that land.

Mr. M. S. Rangnekar with Mr. R. S. Bulsara appeared for the Municipality and Mr. S. S. Kaji for the Crown.

When the case came up for hearing yesterday, two witnesses were examined.

The plaintiff municipality state that under section 63 (2) (f) of the Bombay City Municipalities Act the piece of land, admeasuring about 58 square yards, in the Palli village, Bandra, vested in the Bandra Municipality, because it has been used wholly and solely as a public street from times immemorial.

**Purchased Land**

Sometime in 1925 the second defendant encroached upon that land. When this encroachment came to the notice of the Collector and the Municipality, steps were taken by both the authorities for its removal. At the outset Mrs. Pereira claimed that land as her private property, but later she agreed to purchase that land, and it was sold by the then Collector for Rs. 189-8 on February 26, 1926.

At this action of the Collector, the public of Palli village raised a strong protest, whereupon the Collector cancelled the sale of the land (which was sold "in mistake," as the Darogha did not report that the applicant had been previously refused) and ordered a refund of the money.

In spite of this Mrs. Pereira did not remove the encroachment. The Salsette Development Officer called upon the second defendant to remove the encroachment, but without effect.

As a result of an inquiry held by him under section 37 (2) of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, the District Deputy Collector Mr. P. V. Domingo passed an order on July 1, 1931 that the public had right of way through the open land, admeasuring 28 square yards; the remaining area of 30 square yards belonged to the Government and neither Mrs. Pereira nor the public had any right over that open space; and the Government could dispose it of as they liked. That piece of land has been since sold by the Government to Mrs. Pereira, who has stacked fire-wood and has also erected a shed thereon.

The hearing is adjourned to August 20.

# TRANSFER OF POLICE INSPECTORS

With effect from August 5 there will be reshuffling among some Inspectors of the Bombay City Police force. Inspector Vanjara who was for the past couple of years posted at Gamdevi will be transferred to Maharbowdie Police Station. Inspector Paul of the latter Station will go to Dongri Police Station and Inspector Salt from Dongri will be transferred to Byculla Police Station.

Inspector Shirazee who was for some time past at Byculla Police Station will go to Kingsway Police Station and Inspector Fish of Kingsway Police Station is transferred to Gamdevi.

The transfers are meant to give the officers concerned experience of different divisions in the city.

# DELHI GUJARATI SAMAJ

The Hon. Secretary of the Shree Delhi Gujarati Samaj, in the course of a statement says:—

With the object of imparting primary education to Gujarati children, the above Samaj was started 35 years ago. The Khimji Jeram Library, a free guest house and Gujarati 'Gnanodaya' School are attached to the Samaj. Seth Mathuradas Vissanji, Sir Prabhanshanker Pattani and several others visited the institution last year and expressed their appreciation of the activities. The guest house has been of good help to visitors. The Samaj is maintained on donations by visitors and members.


# Bombay Chronicle Sunday Edition

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# POSSESSED REVOLVERS WITHOUT LICENCE

## Two Accused Sentenced To 3 Months' R. I.

BOMBAY, Friday.

Found guilty of infringement of the Indian Arms Act, Robert Simon (30) and Abdul Gafoor Sheikh Ahmed were convicted and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three months each by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon to-day.

When the first accused was negotiating for the sale of two revolvers, having Calcutta numbers, one of the witnesses in the case to whom it was proposed, reported the matter to the police, whereupon he was arrested on March 25 last. Found in possesion of both the revolvers, the second accused was also arrested the same day. Neither of them had licence for the possession or use of a revolver.

Accused pleaded "not guilty."

# GODREJ SAFE DEFIES DACOITS

## *Members Of Gond Seva Mandal Ashram Recover It From Jungle Unopened*

A gang of dacoits raided the central ashram of the Gond Seva Mandal at Karanjia in the Mandla District during the night of July 22nd, and removed a Godrej Safe containing documents and about Rs. 300 in cash.

The safe was found later abandoned in the jungle; the thieves had made every effort to break it open, but without success, and then disappointed, had made good their escape.

Unfortunately, they succeeded in damaging the safe sufficiently so that no one else could open it, and the members of the ashram were left with all their money locked up and no one capable of repairing the safe within a hundred miles!

Mr. Elwin, the founder of the Mandal, who has been for some time seriously ill in Bombay, has wired sufficient funds to the Ashram for it to carry on till the safe can be opened.

# GIRL KILLED ON RLY. TRACK

## Unnerved, She Lies Flat On Rails And Is Killed By Train

BOMBAY, Friday.

Losing her nerve during the approach of a running train, a 16-year-old girl fell flat on the railway track and lay there in a desperate attempt to save her life. The attempt, unfortunately, was not successful, and she was crushed to death instantaneously.

Shantibai Joma, the victim of the unfortunate accident was killed on Thursday at 1 p.m. near Wadala Station (G.I.P.)

At the inquest held on her body to-day, the mother of the girl deposed that the latter kept company with her till noon at Naigaum and then left for her home at Wadala. The mother scouted the suggestion made by the Ry. Police that the girl might have committed suicide. She had no worries, and was living quite happily with her husband.

The motorman of the car, giving evidence, next, said that his car was going from Sewri to Wadala when he saw the girl coming along the line through the fencing on his left. He whistled to warn her, and the girl stopped. When the train approached her, she suddenly came on the middle of the track, sat there and then lay down on her face with her hands stutched forward. He applied the brakes, and the train stopped. But the girl had already been run over.

The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of accidental death sustained whilst trying to cross the track and becoming confused.

# Year And Half's R.I. For Breaking Into House And Stealing Rs. 590

BOMBAY, Friday.

Found guilty of house-breaking by day and theft to the extent of Rs. 590 from the room of a Marwari, residing at 1st Boiwada, on July 7, Tukaram Sitaram (25) and Babu Kadar (29) were sentenced, to-day, on both counts, to one year and six months' R. I. each, by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum.

The prosecution story was that the accused broke open the lock of Hemraj Doulatram's (the complainant) room and got off with ornaments and cash, when the complainant was out in his shop and his wife had gone to the water-tap.

When the wife returned from the tap she found the lock broken open and the doors latched; but when she saw the accused she raised a hue and cry. Immediately the accused disappeared in a sweeper's lane, nearby.

Hearing the woman's alarm, people collected on the road and when they heard a theft had been committed, they gave chase.

The accused were finally overcome and handed over to the police.

The first accused pleaded guilty and admitted four previous convictions, but the second pleaded "not guilty" and said that he was merely in the crowd and that one of the witnesses bore enmity towards him. He, also, admitted three previous convictions.

The Magistrate disbelieved the story and sentenced both the accused as stated above.


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A. G GRAY, Manager.

# FILM FARE THIS WEEK

## Thrillers At Excelsior And Regal, Gay Romance At Pathe, Boxing Film At Wellington And Historic Film At Krishna

## "SCOUNDREL" (PATHE)—"MARK OF THE VAMPIRE" (REGAL)—"THE MAN WHO KNEW TOO MUCH" (EXCELSIOR)-"SILVER STREAK" (WELLINGTON)—"DHUWAN DHAR" (KRISHNA)

"The Scoundrel" seen this week at Pathe.

### *DRAMA & SPLENDID BOXING FILM*

#### *At The Wellington*

Recording on the motion picture screen the crowning achievement of a century of rail-roading, RKO-Radio's "The Silver Streak" brings to the public the first glimpses of the new streamline train of the Burlington Railroad, The Burlington Zephyr, rechristened "Silver Streak" for the picture which is being screened this week at the Wellington.

Aside from its strong element of drama, "The Silver Streak" is indeed a cinema show-case of modern wonders. In addition to the fast new train, the first pictures of the Boulder Dam are brought to the screen. The first scenes of the new Moffat Tunnel, that put Denver on the main line of a transcontinental railroad and required twenty years to drill, are screened for the first time. The great invention of medical science, The Drinker Respirator, commonly called the "iron lung," that is a boon to sufferers from lung paralysis, also is shown for the first time. Scenes of the Chicago World's Fair, where part of the picture was filmed, are to be seen. Other scenic backgrounds include the famed Royal Gorge and the beautiful Colorado River country west of Denver.

The love interest of the story is carried by Sally Blane, as the daughter of the railroad president, and Charles Starrett as the young engineer.

The programme also includes the exclusive official motion picture of the World's Heavyweight Championship boxing match between Max Baer, and James J. Braddock. This fight film is the best you will ever see, and gives you a ringside view of what is one of the cleanest heavyweight bouts for a good many years. It is a really good film, which should be of great value to the youngster who wants to improve his boxing.

### *"DESH DASI"*

#### *At The West End*

"Desh Dasi", the picture of 1935 has been released at West End. Only those who have seen the rush and the crowd of eager people at the West End Box office can form and estimate of its popularity. A picture of human ignorance, innocence, depravity, and selfless service, interesting and instructive, it reveals village life in its grim, stack naked reality, its unsophisticated simplicity. It is a drama of human nature at close quarters with Gohar and Bilimoria, in the chief roles.

### *"MARK OF THE VAMPIRE"*

#### *At The Regal*

Director Tod Browning shocked the screen world with his hair-raising "Darcula" and kept audiences on the edges of their seats with the Lon Chaney thrillers; Guy Endore stunned lovers of shocking mystery with "Werewolf of Paris" and "Babouk" Bela Lugosi has chilled audiences with many shivery scenes and Lionel Barrymore has gripped the imaginations of millions with his amazing characterizations. They all come together "in Mark of the Vampire" sensational detective mystery which each hopes is to 'top' anything else in his career. The new Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture opens to-day at the Regal Theatre. An original story by Guy Endore and Bernard Schubert, the picture tells the tale of a ghastly crime, laid in the midst of a strange vampire cult. Strange "un-dead" things that roam in the night a haunted castle that is the center of the gruesome cult, a detective who pits his wits against supernatural horrors, figure in the hair-raising story. E. J. Mannix, its producer, gave every role a "name" player, even the briefest flash on the screen. Lionel Barrymore, Bela Lugosi, Jean Hersholt, who scored in "Men in White" Lionel Atwill, of "Murders in the Wax Museum"; Elizabeth Allan of "David Copperfield," Jessie Ralph, who played Peggotty in that production; Henry Stephenson of "The Night is Young," Leila Bennett, New York stage star; Ivan Simpson, Donald Meek, Michael Visaroff and many others are among its principals. Opposite Lugosi is Carol Borland, the long-hunted "Vampire Woman" found in the person of a dramatic student at the University of California, playing her first role of the picture. The thrills include the mysterious murder, blamed on vampires the appearance of the vampire horde, the reincarnation of the heroine's father as one of the "Un-Dead," the bat that turns into a woman, Lugosi's weird attacks upon Elizabeth Allan and the amazing denouement in which the detective in the case brings the weird hidden criminals to the light of day. Replicas of old deserted castles, weird churchyards, the den of the "Witch Woman" are among the sinister settings.

### *"DHUWAN-DHAR"*

#### *Historic Picture At Krishna To-day*

The Adarsh Chitra Ltd's. first picture "Dhuwan-Dhar" ("Waterfall") which will be released to-day at Krishna Cinema is, indeed, a very striking picture. It marks a successful attempt to project a picture which although historic in its conception is modern in its technique and execution. A few simple historic facts have been woven into an attractive fabric that compels attention.

Adarsh Chitra Ltd. have had the rare fortune of bringing together in one team young men and young women who have received the best of University education and who have taken to cinema acting as a thing of art. The single-minded devotion to art which these educated artists have brought to bear upon their work, has contributed, in no small measure, to the success of the production.

Dhuwan-Dhar's enthralling story has been written by Seth Govind Das who is M.L.A., and the member of the Parliamentary Board. He has succeeded well in blending a romance full of pathos and adventure with a meticulous historic accuracy. This epic story has been brilliantly adapted to screen by Sjt. Dwarkaprasad Misra of Jubbulpore. The soul-stirring depiction of the historic romance create a riot of emotions in the hearts of the spectators.

The main scene chosen for these historic happenings is the famous Marble Rocks of Jubbulpore known to travellers and tourists for their unrivalled scenic magnificence. On the background of a wondrous waterfall ("Dhuwan Dhar") in these marble rocks is woven the mighty story.

The story reveals on the silver screen a conflict of emotions which sustains the interest of the spectator from beginning to end.

The picture does not suffer either from over-acting or under-acting and this is no small an achievement.

The Historic settings which lend colour to the film are the works of Mr. N. N. Sil who was specially deputed to study the ancient archaeology and sculpture of the remains of Tripury near Jubbulpore. These settings are the very likeness of the architectural designs of Tripury and this has made an unparallel advance in the art of making the in-door settings for shooting the film. Mr. Shoolpani Mukerji has contributed in no small measure for the success of the film as a music director. The story of "Dhuwan-Dhar" or the "water fall" of that name near Jubbulpore is a story of love and intrigue which is commonly found in the court of ancient Hindu monarchs. The King had no male issue and his only heir apparent was his daughter who is the heroine in the film, Princess Ratnavalli. It is around this princess that the main story ends in the happy union of an "Untouchable" youth with a princess of a noble dynasty. The king was given to wine and women and consequently lost all the control over the day to day reign of his state, but he had a wise and devoted Brahmin as his Prime Minister. The neighbouring state of Chandallas were thus unable to annex the Kingdom of Tripury.

The Hero of the story Yedurai hails from a community of Gonds who are untouchables. It was with the help of this youth of a degraded society that the Prime Minister ultimately succeeds in his one endeavour not to allow the Chandallas to conquer Tripury Princess Ratnavalli is married to this untouchable youth and a happier end than this cannot be desired. The Synchronising of the film is one of its pleasant features and the technique leaves very little to be desired.

Miss Leela Chitnis in "Dhunwan Dhar," shown at Krishna Cinema this week.

### *"PUJARINI"*

#### *At The Majestic Cinema*

The discriminating public of Bombay know and appreciate, a true master-piece production when it is presented to them at their favourite theatre. The discreet fan's keen sense of judgment was evinced by their mustering strong to their citadal of pleasure, and entertainment—the Majestic Cinema—and actually besieging the "box office" to gain admission to see and hear their favourite Star Sulochana in a distinctively different role, which proved to be to their entire satisfaction. The theme of "Pujarini" or "Dancer of the Temple" is highly dramatic in its conception, and the thrilling sequences, greatly heightened by the tense situations, interspersed by suspense, led upto a dyanmic climax.

"The Silver Streak" shown at the Wellington.

### Alleged Thieves Rounded Up

(From A Correspondent.)

MALAD, August 1.

On Friday night while the Flying Squad under Rajaram Keshav Savant of Malad were taking their rounds, they heard people from the Sanatorium at Kandivli crying out "chor chor". On going to the spot they discovered that a room of the Sanatorium was broken into and a bundle of articles which the thieves had tied up was left behind.

The residents of the ground floor were awakened by the noise of the breaking of doors on the upper floor and the thieves got scared and ran away.

With great presence of mind Savant, the Head Constable, immediately sent a man to watch at the different stations at Kandivli, Malad and Borivli.

The Head Constable Savant, himself took his place at Malad station and as the train came in with a torch he began his search through all the compartments. In one compartment he saw two men with clothes all dirty with muck and bruised all over; apparently, while jumping barbed wire fencing. He immediately challenged them. One of them Lakhma Bhama is alleged to have whipped out a knife and he got away Savant immediately sprang upon the other and gripped him.

This man has given his name as Babu Laximan and said that he was a member of a gang of five of which Lakhma Bhama was the leader.

Mr. Kadam, the Sub-Inspector, at Andheri is in charge of investigations

Lakhma Bhama has since been arrested at Lower Parel. The remaining three are still at large.

### *SAGA OF THE CIVIL SERVICE*

#### *At The Capitol*

That splendid picture "Sanders of the River" is being continued for a second week at the Capitol. Based on the famous novel by Edgar Wallace, Alexander Korda has produced with the acting and singing talent of Paul Robeson a picture that will perhaps live forever.

The press in England went literally mad over the production, hailing Korda as little short of a genius. Bombay by crowding to the Capitol all through the last week has but followed the example of the thousands who saw the film in London. An interesting feature of the second week's run, is the offer of the Capitol management to admit parties of school or College students at concession rates to the 4 p.m. matinees throughout the week, provided they are accompanied by a 'bona-fide' teacher or professor.

"Sanders of the River" at the Capitol.

### *"THE SCOUNDREL"*

#### *At The Pathe*

That Paramount's "The Scoundrel," now at the Pathe Theatre, is the brilliant and extraordinary film drama should be no cause for astonishment,—when you consider that it is the product of the combined efforts of three of the most original and talented figures in the field of drama to-day.

Written, directed and produced by Ben Hecht and Charles MacArthur, a team without peer in the film industry, the picture stars Noel Coward, versatile genius of the stage, in his first film effort.

"The Scoundrel" fulfills a promise that motion pictures have long failed to satisfy. It is sharp, astringent, clear in its intentions, superlatively handled in execution, and the most satisfying entertainment the screen has offered in some time.

Hecht and MacArthur have selected the striking personalities of New York's smart literary set for their barbed characterizations in this film, and blend humour, satire and gripping drama with skill and mastery.

Coward is the leading personality of this society of unprincipled parasites. He is a man of great charm to women, but one incapable of a lasting attachment. When Julie Haydon, a young poetess, joins the group, Coward is drawn to her by her freshness, honesty and ingenuousness.

But even she is unable to hold his love. Finally to escape her importunities he takes passage in an airplane. The airplane is reported wrecked, and Coward killed.

While his erstwhile friends are discussing his demise with horrible detachment, Coward suddenly reappears on the scene. He has returned to atone to Julie Haydon.

From this point to the climax, when Coward reveals his grim and terrible secret, the picture moves with vivid intensity and force.

Coward in his first appearance before the cameras is amazingly effective and gives promise of a screen career equal to his extraordinary achievements on the stage. Julie Haydon brings sensitive beauty and intelligence to the interpretation of the chief feminine role.

Hecht and MacArthur have supplemented their cast with a group of recognized stage stars from Broadway, many of whom are making their initial film appearance. They include Hope Williams, outstanding as Julie Haydon's rival, Stanley Ridges, Martha Sleeper, Rosita Moreno and Lionel Stander.

Lee Garmes, one of the ablest cameramen motion pictures have ever known, contributes able handling of camera and lights.

### *"THE MAN WHO KNEW TOO MUCH"*

#### *At The Excelsior*

Not without reason has "The man who knew too much" been described by a London critic as a mystery thriller of unusual excellence. This British film, directed by Alfred Hitchcock, contains all the ingredients of a first-class cinema entertainment. Interest, suspense and excitement are all there. There are many tense scenes, ranging from a dentist's surgery, to a fight in a mission while an organ is playing, an oratorio and attempted assassination in the Albert Hall to a terrific street battle between the police and anarchists in the East End. Not for a single moment does the action halt, thrill is piled upon thrill with almost breathless rapidity. A brilliant cast play, this exciting drama.

When the Lawrences were in Switzerland they were friendly with Louis, who, unknown to them, was a Secret Service agent watching the actions of a gang of conspirators headed by Abbott and Levine. The desperadoes were determined to kill a diplomat when he visited England, and Louis had discovered an important clue to their plans. He was shot, and Lawrence, acting upon a whispered last request, sought, found and secreted the clue. Unknowns pressed him to give it up; he refused and his young daughter was abducted. He knew too much, but while he kept his knowledge to himself the girl was safe.

Back in England the authorities pressed Lawrence to reveal his knowledge, but Betty's life being dearer than the diplomat's, he refused. A mysterious 'phone call led him and Clive, his friend, to Wapping. Acting upon Louis' clue they discovered the headquarters of the conspirators. Both were captured. Clive escaped and Lawrence held. The attack upon the diplomat failed and the police, acting upon Clive's information, went to Wapping, where they fought the gang in a murderous street and house battle. Both Lawrence and Betty were saved.

Peter Lorre, the villain of the piece, is the actor who was the outstanding success of "M," the Continental film based upon the Dusseldorf murders. This Gaumont-British picture has a convincing, well acted story in which thrills, punctuated by many touches of humour, predominate. Lovers of mystery, thrill and sensation will find this picture very much to their liking.

"The Man who knew Too Much" at the Excelsior—This week.

"Mark of the Vampire" at the Regal.

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"FASHIONABLE INDIA"

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Direction: MOHANSING
One of the Best Entertaining HILARIOUS SOCIAL MUSICAL EXTRAVAGANZA

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# Selections For To-day's Races

## Vershan Looks Best Bet On Card

(By "Senex")

**The following are the selections for the First Day of Poona Racing Season to be held to-day.**

**1st RACE:—**
WAABIL .... 1
TAJ NIZAM .... 2
MAHBOOBAT TARIQ .... 3

**2nd RACE:—**
IRAQ QUEEN ... 1
SIR JAMAL ... 2
AL CAPONE ... 3

**3rd RACE:—**
GOODBYE .... 1
NA-AMAT ALLAH .... 2
ZENOBIA .... 3

**4th RACE:—**
CARNIVAL .... 1
DAFTRUM .... 2
SAVONETTE .... 3

**5th RACE:—**
TITCH .... 1
THE RELIC .... 2
R. T. C. .... 3

**6th RACE:—**
DUNEDIN .... 1
MISTY DAWN .... 2
PHARE .... 3

**7th RACE:—**
PERMARCH .... 1
THE NUN .... 2
LADY BRENDAN .... 3

**8th RACE:—**
VERSHAN ... 1
BURGESS ... 2
KARAM ALLAH .... 3

**DAILY DOUBLE**
GOODBYE & DUNEDIN

**DAILY TREBLE**
TITCH, PERMARCH, VERSHAN.

### *BRIGHT WEATHER IN POONA*

POONA, Aug. 2.
The Secretary of the Western India Turf Club wires as follows:—
Bright weather, going good.

At the bar of Public Opinion

GOHAR

has stood once more as supreme Artiste---one and the only star whose name and fame has no rival.

Uncontrollable Rush at the Box Office and unprecedented reception by the public of Bombay have proved beyond doubt the unique success of

Ranjit's
Challenge Picture of 1935

A Chandulal Shah Production

DESH-DASI

Now Running for the 2nd Glorious Week at

TIME AS USAUL

West End Talkies

Coming! Coming!
EAST INDIA CO.'S
Super Picture
'Step Mother'

*Featuring:*
Gul Hamid
Mazharkhan
Indubala

Spectacular Sets Beautiful Scenes and Brilliant Photography.

Apply for Booking to—
MOTI MAHAL THEATRES, LTD.
Tribhuvan Road,
BOMBAY No. 4.

### BIGGEST PARTNERSHIP OF SEASON

#### Mitchell And Rowan Make 330 Runs In 220 Minutes

LONDON, Aug. 1.
Mitchell and Rowan in partnership produced 330 runs in 220 minutes. This is the biggest South African partnership of any wicket in this country and the biggest opening partnership of first class cricket of the season. Rowan during a stay of 220 minutes hit one five and nineteen fours while Mitchell scored 116 runs in boundaries and hit one five during the stay of 290 minutes at the crease. Hendren and Hart in the last wicket partnership scored 106 in just over two hours. Hendren reached boundary eight times.

NICHOLS' HUNDREDTH WICKET

At Huddersfield, hours have been revised to ensure their early finish to-morrow for the convenience of Essex but it was not needed as the Yorks lost six wickets for 48 runs within an hour. Nichols was at top form when he got out Sutcliffe with two on the board and claimed hundredth wicket of the season. Yorks' innings lasted two hours. Nichols finally returned an analysis of 15/3/37/7.

RUGBY vs. MARLBOROUGH.

The match between Rugby and Marlborough ended in a draw. Marlborough 351 and 166 for five (Hewan 98). Rugby 480 (Steel 48. Eliott 88. Reynell 100. Bridger 62.)—Reuter's Special.

### PROS. SUPERIOR TO AMATEURS

#### Cochet Thinks Vines Would Defeat Perry In Straight Sets

MADRAS, July 30.
In a recent interview to "The Field-Madras," Henri Cochet, the famous French tennis professional, discussed the comparative strength of professional and amateur tennis.

"If you had a match to-day between the ten best amateurs and the best ten professionals. I am positive the amateurs would not win more than one match. Perhaps they may gain two victories. Look at the rivals in such a contest."

1. Vines vs. F. J. Perry.
2. Tilden vs. Von Cramm.
3. Cochet vs. J. Crawford.
4. Nusslelm vs. H. W. Austin.
5. Kozeluh vs. W. Allison.
6. Stoeffen vs. R. Menzel.
7. Shields vs. S. B. Wood.
8. K. Gledhill vs. Stefani.
9. Maskell vs. McGrath.
10. G. M. Lott vs. Maier.

"Even in Doubles," Cochet added, "the professionals would be victorious by a big majority of matches. In fact it is apparent to all who follow tennis closely that the professionals of to-day are much stronger than the amateurs and that is why I regret the absence of a tournament, in which both professionals and amateurs could meet as they do in golf to settle who is the best player in the world on match play."

Cochet was emphatic that to-day Vines is better than Tilden ever was and that Perry would be beaten in straight sets if this pair met. He is positive Tilden could beat Von Cramm.

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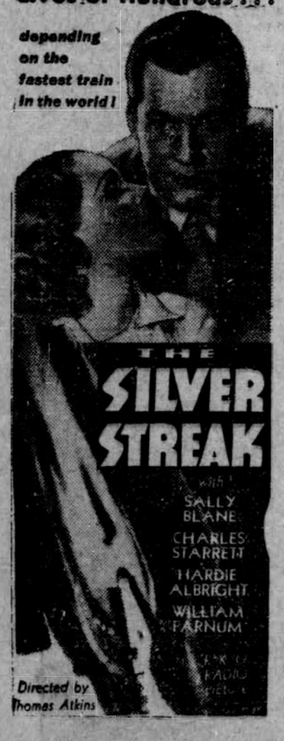


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### *ESSEX TROUNCE YORKSHIRE*

LONDON, Aug. 2.
The following are the closing cricket scores:—

**Yorkshire vs. Essex.**
Essex won by an innings and 204 runs. Yorkshire 31 and 99. (Nichols 7 for 37). Essex 334.

**Rugby vs. Marlborough**
The match ended in a draw. Marlborough 351 and 166 for 5 (Hewan 98). Rugby 480 (Steel 52. Eliott 88, Reynell 100, Bridger 62).

**Surrey vs. South Africans**
South Africans won by an innings and 205 runs. Surrey 183 and 184 (Langton 4 for 50. Mitcell 4 for 47). South Africans 572 (Mitchell 195, Rowan 171, Dalton 89).

**Worcestershire vs. Kent**
Kent 436 (Todd 104, not out), and 55 for 1. Worcester 315 (Walters 118, Martin 103, Freeman 5 for 111, Todd 4 for 78).

**Nottinghamshire vs. Leicestershire**
Leicestershire 176 and 32 for 3. Notts 403 for 5 declared (Keeton 184 not out. Arthur Staples 78, Lilley 59).

**Somerset vs. Middlesex**
Somerset 117 and 174 for 4 (J. Lee 73 not out, White 54). Middlesex 255 (Hendren 114. Wellard 6 for 91).

**Sussex vs. Derbyshire**
Sussex 194 and 244 (James Langridge 106, Copson 6 for 42). Derby 213 (Worthington 91, J. Cornford 7 for 76 and 6 for 1.

**Lancashire vs. Hampshire**
Lancashire 472 for 4 declared (Tyldesley 89, Oldfield 101 not out, Washbrook 61 not out), Hants 175 (Hopwood 5 for 26), and following on, 35 for no loss.—Reuter.

### AHMEDABAD CRICKET BOARD

#### Programme For Year Arranged

The Central Board of Cricket, Ahmedabad, held its General Meeting on July 25 when members of the new Board were elected. The new Board consists of: Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal (President), Mr. J H Diwan (Vice-President), Messrs. C M Diwan and N N Dave (Hon. Secretaries) and Messrs. P H Nagri, B A Patel, R R Tewari, K S Faiz Mohmad Khan, Prof. R N Wellingker and Mr. J H Vakil (Members).

The programme for the current year was discussed in the Board's meeting held on July 29, 1935. It was unanimously agreed upon to form one team of the Board on the basis of the M.C.C. Team playing with County teams and matches will be arranged with other member clubs. The All-Ahmedabad XI will be selected from this. A panel of umpires will be formed.

This year in Ahmedabad no big carnival will be held except in December when the Australia team will play against Gujarat in Ahmedabad. It was decided to invite Bombay University XI or Sind Amil Team to play one fixture.

### GOLD CUP FOR PONY RACING

The Maharajah of Kashmir has presented a gold trophy to the Northolt Pony Turf Club, which will be called the British Empire Cup. It will be competed for at the British Empire Meeting to be held this month.

### *Tilak Anniversary At Lahore*

LAHORE, Aug. 1.
The 15th death anniversary of Lokamanya Tilak was observed in Lahore.

Prayers were offered in solemn silence by Congressmen on the bank of the holy Ravi early this morning.

There was a large attendance.—United Press.

It is learned that when the monthly unemployed figures are published on August 6 they will be under the 2,000,000 mark for the first time since June 1930.

### *WARSHIPS AS CARRIERS OF TREASURES*

#### *Mrs. Rockefeller's Exhibits*

LONDON, July 28.
(By Air Mail.)
H.M.S. "Suffolk" carrying art treasures worth million of pounds from the Peking Palaces will reach Portsmouth on Friday, July 26. It is the first occasion when the British Government has allowed the use of a warship in transporting art treasures. From Portsmouth under heavy police escorts, the 93 steel lined cases will be brought to the Royal Academy.

The International Exhibition of Chinese Art, for which the Chinese Government has allowed this loan of Chinese art treasures, will have exhibits from collectors in many distant parts of the world. Mrs. Rockefeller has agreed to loan to the exhibition some of the rarest specimens of ancient Chinese sculpture, of which only a few are in existence in the world. 94 pieces of Chinese porcelain, lent by a Scottish collector have been insured for £58,000. An original portrait of the famous conqueror Changis Khan, which has never left the Peking Palace will be one of the exhibits.

The collection will show Chinese culture over a period of 35 to 40 centuries, from the period "when China was the most civilised power in the world while Europe was hardly emerging from the stone age."—United Press.

### *BLACK AND WHITE UNION FOR NEGROES*

LONDON, July 23.
(By Air Mail.)
A black-and-white trade union committee has been set up in New York to combat race prejudice and obtain better economic conditions for the Negroes. This body has been set up within and with the approval of the American Federation of Labour. Representatives of over a hundred trade unions met in New York over the week-end to discuss the ways and means of achieving the ends and setting up the organisation. Frank Crosswith, Negro Chairman of the meeting said:—"We know that race prejudice is just as much a part of the United States as its constitution. But we are resolved to fight and abolish it from the Labour movement. We are still being brutalised and segregated from some sections of the Labour movement. In a world of wolves, the Negro must develop claws of its own."—United Press.

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2nd WEEK! DON'T FAIL TO SEE THE EXQUISITE TEMPLE DANCE BY SULOCHANA!

### *GOBINDRAM KHANNA DEAD*

LAHORE, Aug. 1.
The dead body of Gobind Ram Khanna, a prominent Congressman who died of heart failure yesterday at Mianwali was taken in a procession. The funeral procession started from his residence here at 4 p.m. It was largely attended by prominent members of High Court Bar, Congress leaders and others. The bier was garlanded and was wrapped up in a national flag.

An unhappy accident happened "en route" when the lorry in which was brought Khanna's dead body from Mianwali to Lahore dashed against a cart and toppled down resulting in serious injuries to the deceased's son-in-law and uncle. The former was discharged from the hospital after being attended to, while the latter was admitted as in-door patient.—United Press.

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*TRADE AND FINANCE*

# Money Market In Possession Of Ample Funds

## Investment Demand For Medium Term Loans

### Gold And Silver Markets Quiet But Steady

### *WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS*

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
Bombay Aug. 2.

MONEY.

Money was definitely easy during the week under review, call loans being available round 1 per cent. The market is in possession of ample funds but demand from trade is negligible owing to slack season and the usual channel of short-term investment, i.e. Treasury Bills is temporarily closed. Moreover, an additional supply of funds amounting to about Rs. 55 lacs came from the sale of sterling to Government. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to six months 2 3/4 per cent.

RESERVE BANK.

The Reserve Bank return for the week ending 26th July shows a rise of Rs. 88.66 lacs in total note issue as against the return of a corresponding amount of rupee coin to the issue department. There is a reduction of Rs. 269.64 lacs in Notes in Circulation which is caused by a transfer of the said amount plus the increase on total issue, i.e. Rs. 358.30 lacs to the Banking Department.

The noteworthy changes in the Banking Department are an increase of Rs. 131.89 lacs in Government deposits and a further rise of Rs. 364.78 lacs in Bankers' deposits. Bills payable are down by Rs. 2.88 lacs, whereas the item of Other liabilities shows an increase of 2.36 lacs. The balances held abroad were augmented by Rs. 137.60 lacs. Investments are up by Rs. 5.52 lacs and other assets showed a decline of Rs. 4.31 lacs. The ratio of gold and sterling reserve to liabilities declined by 0.27 per cent.

GILTEDGED MARKET.

Gilt-edged were steady during the period under review, and prices recorded notable advances. Following the announcement of the new 3 per cent rupee loan on the 30th July the market gained strength. Though 3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper opened at Rs. 94-14-6, and declined the next day to Rs. 94-8, it rose to Rs. 95-4 and closed at Rs. 94-14-6. Investment demand for medium term loans was good and these scrips advanced substantially. The tone of the market was steady at the close. 3 per cent 1941 Bonds gained about 3 annas to Rs. 101-8 and 3 1/2 per cent 1947-50 loan from Rs. 102-9 to Rs. 103-4. 4 per cent 1960-70 loan improved from Rs. 106-13 to Rs. 107-2, and 1943 loan from Rs. 106-10 to Rs. 106-14. 4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 loan rose to Rs. 107-2. 5 per cent 1939-44 loan closed at Rs. 108-10. 1940-43 loan at Rs. 109-12 and 1935-55 loan at Rs. 118-2. 5 1/2 per cent 1938-40 loan gained about 2 annas to Rs. 108-8. 6 1/2 per cent B. D. Loan is quoted at 101-2.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was steady at the opening but eased slightly by a 1/64d towards the close mainly in sympathy with the conditions in the money market. Sellers of ready T.T. quoted 1/6 3/32 and buyers 1/6 1/8d. There was not much business in connection with the export of gold. Merchandise export bills were also small. The following are the forward positions:—August to December 1/6 3/32.

Foreign exchanges in the London market showed wide fluctuations at the opening with a persistent firmness of sterling in terms of the dollar and the gold currencies. The main factor responsible for the situation was the continuance of the Dutch crisis. However, on news that Premier Colign had formed a Government which was resolutely bent upon defending the guilder, the gold currencies recovered and the dollar followed in their wake.

The New York-London cross rate opened at dol 4.96 1/4 and rising to dol 4.96 11/16 declined to dol 4.95 7/8. It again improved to dol. 4.96 1/8 but closed at dol. 4.95 3/4. The London-Paris cross rate opened at 75.04 and went up to 75-12 on Monday, but declined to 74.76 and closed at 74.85. The Belga and the Italian Lira finished at 29.36 and 60.50 respectively.

GOLD.

The tone of the gold market was quiet on the whole and prices showed small variations, chiefly induced by movements in the cross rates. The rates in the local market ruled somewhat above parity, making fresh business for export of gold impracticable. The rate for ready opened at Rs. 34-11-6 per tola and showed a movement of about half an anna on either side. Stocks on hand are now depleted to about 3 lacs tolas, following a heavy shipment of gold amounting to Rs. 330.41 lacs per s.s. "Carthage" on the 27th July. Arrivals form upcountry are estimated at about 10,000 tolas a day. The price of sovereigns moved in sympathy closing at Rs. 22-5-0 for ready and Rs. 22-4-9 for forward. In London the quotation for gold receded from 140/9 to 140/5 but closed 140/9 1/2d. The highest and lowest rates in our market were Rs. 34-12 and 34-11 for ready, Rs. 34-12-9 and Rs. 34-11-9 for 15th August settlement and Rs. 34-13-9 and Rs. 34-13-0 for 13th September settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 80.796.

SILVER.

Silver was steady throughout and prices were maintained in sympathy with foreign advices. The notable feature of the silver market in London has been the maintenance of the rate for spot silver from 15th July at the stationary level of 30 3/16d, save on the 27th when it rose 3/16d higher. The price of ready silver in the local market ranged between Rs. 71-5 and Rs. 70-13, closing at Rs. America continues to support the market and appear almost every day as a buyer at the prevailing rates in London. Though no sharp movement is expected in the near future, the undertone of the market is steady. Stocks on hand swollen to about 35,000 bars, whereas the daily offtake remains unchanged at 5 bars. In Shanghai the dollar after declining from 1/6 5/8d to 1/6 improved to 1/6 1/4 and closed at 1/6 3/16. The highest and lowest rates in our market were Rs. 71-5 and Rs. 70-13 for ready, Rs. 71-10 and Rs. 71-1 for 19th August settlement and Rs. 72-0 and Rs. 71-7 for 17th September settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to 50 bars and Rs. 67.657 in coin.

SHARES.

Steady conditions prevailed in the share market and the recovery in prices which set in at the close of the previous session was continued during the week under review. Notable gains were registered in almost all issues. Towards the close, however, the rates showed slight recessions chiefly because yesterday was the last day for settlement. The cotton mill shares were steady on the whole and values advanced during mid-week. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 786/4 800 791/4; Century Rs. 254/6 251/4 243/12; Central India Rs. 298/12 290 284/6; Kohinoor Rs. 195 195/10 191/4; New Great Rs. 135 136/4 138/2; Simplex Rs. 75 71/4 and Swadeshi Rs. 163/12 164/6 163/2.

In the miscellaneous section steels, cements and electricity shares were in prominence. Tata Defds. rose from Rs. 593/12 to Rs. 631/8 but receding to Rs. 613/12 closed at Rs. Tata Ordys similarly imporved to Rs. 146 but closed at Rs. 144. Tata 2nd Pref. shares were steady at Rs. 149/8 and Hydros at Rs. 178/2. Among the electric group Andhra Valleys advanced from Rs. 1731/4 to Rs. 1760 and Tata Powers from Rs. 1601/4 to Rs. 1625. Alcock shares were slightly easier at Rs. 152/8 and Bombay Burmahs moved down from Rs. 345 to Rs. 338/12. Bombay Trams kept steady closing at Rs. 146/14 and Bombay Steams at Rs. 303/12. Among cements, Bundis finished at Rs. 35/8, Indian Cements at Rs. 445, Katni Ordys at Rs. 412/8 and Shahabad Cement at Rs. 483/12. New India Assurance Shares continued unchanged at Rs. 43/8 and Belapur shares at Rs. 333/12. Industrial Investment Trust shares are quoted at Rs. 54. Among railway shares Ahmd. Prantij was unaltered at Rs. 865 and Tapti Valleys improved from Rs. 765 to Rs. 782/8.

Imperial Bank shares advanced from Rs. 1490 to Rs. 1511/4 and Contributories from Rs. 372/8 to Rs. 378/2. Bank of India shares were steady at Rs. 121/8 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 38. Reserve Bank shares are quoted at Rs. 126.


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## AMERICAN COTTON CROP

### Weekly Weather Report

The official weekly weather report, states that weather was mostly favourable except in Georgia and Florida where conditions were too wet. Texas has made good progress but rain locally has favoured weevil. Crop in Oklahoma is progressing rapidly and conditions are improving. Progress in the Central belt has been satisfactory but in the South conditions have favoured weevil. Rain is required in Arkansas. There has been considerable shedding in the Eastern belt while weevil was active.

# SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, August 2.

S.S. City of Swansea, R.E. Teague, F.F. Campbell & Co., New York via Karachi.
S.S. Carignano, U Chinca, Lloyd Triestino, Genoa via Karachi.
S.S. Jalamohan, E.W. Courtney, Scindia Steam N Co., Calcutta via Colombo and Cochin.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, August 2.

S.S. Carignano, U Chinca, Lloyd Triestino, Kobe via Colombo.
S.S. Cathay, C.B. Roche, Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., London via Aden.
S.S. Chyebassa, A.C. Miller, Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Calcutta.

LOADING.
S.S. Masula for Europe and American Ports.
S.S. Garbeta for Rangoon, Burma and Coast Ports.
S.S. Sirsa for Rangoon, Burma & Coast Ports and Calcutta.
S.S. Garbeta for Rangoon and Coast Ports.

## RAW COTTON SITUATION

### Local Market Lifeless

Bombay, Aug 1

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following weekly report:—

The downward trend of the American market was checked at the beginning of this week by the rumour that an early announcement was about to be made in connection with the Government's new loan policy, otherwise we should probably have seen still lower prices, as the weather has continued favourable, and a substantial increase is expected in private yield estimates for the next Bureau on August 8th.

NEW LOAN

Senator Bankhead, who is a staunch supporter of the Roosevelt regime, has predicted that the new loan will not be less than 12 cents., and may possibly be as high as 13 cents, but we cannot help feeling that this is merely an attempt on his part to "talk" the market to higher levels. If it is finally decided to continue a loan for another season there is no justification for such a high figure as even 12 cents, for if we refer to the month of August last year, when the 12 cent loan was declared, we find that prices then were already ruling at over 13 cents for all positions, while this year, with the exception of spot cotton, all future months are under 11 3/4. President Roosevelt has succeeded in reducing production and thereby raising the price of American cotton, but in so doing he has only benefited the farmers to the detriment of the merchants and the U. S. Mills, and the time now seems opportune to allow the cotton trade to resume its normal course once more, and only to continue a loan at a lower price to act as a safeguard against any possible debacle.

Political considerations however possibly carry more weight than the common sense point of view, and in spite of what we have written above we should not be in the least surprised to hear that the 12 cent loan will be continued for another year.

LIFELESS MARKET

The local market can only be described as lifeless, with very little business passing either in futures or in ready cotton. Stocks are admittedly small, but not even the knowledge that they are likely to become still scarcer during the next two months is sufficient incentive to cause a demand at the moment.

As the Monsoon still continues to be favourable we see no real reason for an advance in prices in this market, and therefore look for a gradual widening of the parity between the two markets, especially if President Roosevelt declares a loan on the American staple. Should no such declaration be made, we consider a sharp decline is imminent owing to the probability of a bearish American Bureau Report on the 8th of this month.

## STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London today:—

| Name of Company | Latest prices. £ |
|---|---|
| Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock | 86 0 0 |
| Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference | 0 13 3 |
| Bengal-Nagpur Rly Ord Stock | 104 10 0 |
| Burma Corporation Ltd. | 0 10 0 |
| Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord. A. Stock | 26 10 0 |
| Calcutta Electric Sup. Copn. Ord. | 3 8 9 |
| Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.) | 1 13 0 |
| Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord. | 2 2 6 |
| Delhi Electric Sup. Ord. | 2 18 0 |
| Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 per cent Prf. Stk. | 31 0 0 |
| Genl. and Coml. Invest. Trust Defd. Stk. | 90 0 0 |
| East India Distilleries and S. F. Ord. | 1 0 6 |
| Eastern Bank Ltd. | 6 16 6 |
| Great Western Rly. Ord. Stock | 50 5 0 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg. Corpn. | 105 10 0 |
| Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord. | 2 6 6 |
| Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.) | 0 2 9 |
| Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 per cent Debs. | 103 0 0 |
| Rangoon Electric Tram. and S. Ord. | 2 1 0 |
| Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 per cent Deb. | 94 0 0 |


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# Prices Remain Unchanged In Share Bazar

## LONG LIQUIDATION IN CENTURY SHARES

### Small Turnover And Quiet Session

Bombay, August 2.

Under expectations of steady support by a local Bank to Hydro-Electric shares, the stock Exchange opened steady to-day, but in the absence of any important buying, prices steadily declined under long liquidation but just before the close there was some enquiry which improved prices and closed mostly unchanged as compared with the last closing.

There was no fresh development and with absence of out business the market is moving within trading range. The prospective situation is encouraging and while we do not look for any run-away market, it will be advisable to buy on recessions for moderate profits. Bear operators will not take risks of increasing short interest on low level when they see a good investment demand for regular dividend giving shares.

Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened to-day at Rs. 615 and after declining to Rs. 605/ closed at Rs. 610. Ordinary shares closed at Rs. 143/4. Bombay Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 785. Bundi shares were easy at Rs. 34/14. While Punjabs closed at Rs. 25/6. Andhras closed at Rs. 1750 and Tata Powers at Rs. 1623/12.

Mill shares were quiet with increased selling in Century Mill shares. There was some enquiry for Bellapur Shares and Reserve Bank shares changed hands at Rs. 126/.

TEXTILE MILLS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay, August 2. | | |
| 100 Ahm. Advance | 290 | 0 |
| 500 Bom. Cotton | 40 | 0 |
| 250 Bombay Dyeing | 785 | 0 |
| 250 Bradbury | 100 | 0 |
| 100 Century | 241 | 4 |
| 100 Central India | 281 | 4 |
| 100 Colaba | 133 | 12 |
| 100 Coorla | 95 | 0 |
| 250 David | 60 | 0 |
| 250 Dawn | 360 | 0 |
| 1 E D Sassoon | 0 | 3 3 |
| 100 Finlay | 102 | 8 |
| 100 Gokak | 190 | 0 |
| 1000 Hindustan | 1655 | 0 |
| 100 Indore | 65 | 10 |
| 50 Kastoorchand | 0 | 5 |
| 100 Khatau | 72 | 8 |
| 100 Kohinoor | 191 | 4 |
| 250 Laxmi | 660 | 0 |
| 100 Madhavji | 5 | 0 |

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

Century 243 242 245 240 241/4
Bom. Dyeing 793 790 792 797 790 786 785
Kohinoor 191 193 190 191/4
Central India 285 282 285 281/4
New Great 132 135 132 131/4
Simplex 72 70
Swadeshi 163 159 158/2
Bundi 35/4 35/8 34/14 35 34/12 34/14
I Cement 445 446 443 445 448/12
Punjab 25/10 25/2 25/6
Shahabad 482 481 480 481/4
Andhra 1756 1755 1760 1750
Tata Hydro 177 179/6 178/12
Tata Power 1625 1627 1620 1630 1623 1627 1621 1625 1623/12
Tram. Ord. 147/3 146/9 146/4
T Steel Dfd. 615 611 617 615 607 610 608 610
T Steel Ord. 144 143/8 145 143/4 144 143/4
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 140/12
Bellapur 332 333 331/4
B Steam 303/2 303/2
B Burma 337 336 338 333 330/10

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 250 Madras United | 40 | 0 |
| 1000 Morarji | 797 | 8 |
| 250 Model | 52 | 8 |
| 50 Mysore | 100 | 0 |
| 200 New Great | 131 | 4 |
| 100 Oosmanshahi | 48 | 12 |
| 100 Phoenix | 300 | 0 |
| 25 Sassoon Silk | 37 | 8 |
| 1000 Sholapur | 2275 | 0 |
| 50 Simplex | 70 | 0 |
| 100 Swadeshi | 158 | 2 |
| 100 Swan | 81 | 4 |
| 25 Tata | 9 | 0 |
| 500 Vishnu | 1330 | 0 |
| 1000 Western | 850 | 0 |
| BANKS. | | |
| 100 Reserve Bank | 127 | 0 |
| 50-100 Baroda | 101 | 8 |
| 25-50 Central | 37 | 14 |
| 500 Imperial | 1510 | 0 |
| 125-500 Im. Con. | 378 | 2 |
| 50-100 India | 121 | 0 |
| 5 Union | 5 | 5 |
| CEMENTS. | | |
| 10 Bundi | 34 | 14 |
| 70 Gwalior | 125 | 0 |
| 160 Indian | 448 | 12 |
| 40 Katni Def. | 1840 | 0 |
| 100 Katni Ord. | 413 | 12 |
| 75 Okha | 245 | 0 |
| 10 Punjab | 25 | 6 |
| 100 Shahabad | 481 | 14 |
| 70 United | 114 | 8 |
| INSURANCE | | |
| 15-100 Jupiter | 12 | 4 |
| 15-75 New India | 43 | 10 |
| 200 Oriental | 4400 | 0 |
| 10-100 Vulcan | 7 | 12 |
| ELECTRIC. | | |
| 100 Ahmedabad Old | 160 | 0 |
| 1000 Andhra Valley | 1750 | 0 |
| 10 Ajmer | 10 | 6 |
| 50 Bombay Tram | 146 | 9 |
| 100 Bombay Suburban | 177 | 8 |
| 10 Broach | 11 | 12 |
| 100 Karachi | 229 | 0 |
| 100 Poona | 218 | 12 |
| 100 Surat | 195 | 0 |
| 100 Tata Hydro | 178 | 12 |
| 1000 Tata Power | 1623 | 12 |
| RAILWAYS. | | |
| 500 Ahm. Prantij | 890 | 0 |
| 100 Amr. Patty | 121 | 0 |
| 100 C Province | 87 | 4 |
| 100 Dhond Baramati | 97 | 8 |
| 100 Gujarat | 73 | 4 |
| 100 Mandra Bhon | 92 | 0 |
| 100 Pachora Jamner | 94 | 0 |
| 100 Sara Sirajgunge | 92 | 0 |
| 500 Tapty Valley | 782 | 8 |
| MININGS | | |
| 10 Shivrajpur | 27 | 8 |
| 80 Tata Steel Def. | 610 | 0 |
| 75 Tata Steel Ord. | 143 | 4 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | |
| 100 Alcock | 151 | 4 |

# MONEY MARKET

## Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 2.

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Aug. Nov.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Dec-Mar.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 April-June
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/8
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 to Jan.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 Feb-Apr

NEW YORK
B C Rate T T 270 1/2
Banks selling T T 268 1/2
Banks buying T T 265 3/4

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 562
Banks buying D D 572

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 3/4

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 5/8

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/4
Banks buying T T 78

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 141 3/4

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 102 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 7/8

CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.95 3/4 1st inst.
Hongkong/London 2/1 3/4 2nd inst.
Shanghai/London 1/6 3/16 2nd inst.
Japan/London 1/2 5/32 2nd inst.
Java/London 7.28 2nd inst.
London/Paris 74.85 1st inst.
London/Belgium 29.36 1st inst.
London/Switzerland 15.15 1st inst.
London/Italy 60.50 1st inst.
London/Berlin 12.37 1st inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 3/8 1st inst.
London/New York 4.95 7/16 1st inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.32 1/2 1st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady
Gold £7-0-8 31st ulto. £7-0-9 1/2 1st inst.
Silver London Ready 30 3/16 31st ulto 30 3/16 1st inst.
Silver London Forward 30 5/16 31st ulto. 30 5/16 1st inst.
Silver New York Ready 68 31st ulto 68 1/16 1st inst
London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 31st ulto. 5/8 per cent 1st inst.
London Discount 6 mos 7/8 per cent 31st ulto. 7/8 per cent 1st inst.
Reserve Bank rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos 2 per cent.
6 Mos 2 per cent.
Tone: Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.

London, Aug. 1.

3 per cent India Sterling Loan 86
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 98
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1954/59 105 1/2
4 per cent India Sterling Loan 1948/53 108 3/8
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1950/55 113 1/2
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1958/68 117
5 per cent India Sterling Loan 1942/47 115 1/2
5 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1936/38 104 1/2
6 per cent India Sterling Loan 1935/37 101 1/8
3 per cent India Sterling Loan New 9/16 prem.
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 55 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 108 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 106 7/8

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 50 Belapur Sugar | 331 | 4 |
| 250 Bombay Steam | 303 | 2 |
| 125 Bombay Burma | 330 | 10 |
| 50 Bombay Burma Conty | 107 | 8 |
| 8sh Br. B Petrol | 3 | 0-6 |
| 50 Bombay Telephone | 109 | 0 |
| 100 Indian Bleaching | 116 | 4 |
| 100 Ind. Defd. | 515 | 0 |
| 100 Ind. Radio Ordy. | 495 | 0 |
| 1000 Port Canning | 607 | 8 |
| 15 Scindia | 12 | 9 |
| 30 Premier Construction | 81 | 8 |
| 25 Tata Oil | 17 | 12 |
| PREFERENCE. | | |
| 7 p.c. Andhra Valley | 1385 | 0 |
| 6 p.c. Bombay Steam | 292 | 8 |
| 7 p.c. Bombay Trams | 82 | 12 |
| 5 p.c. Central India | 512 | 8 |
| 7 p.c. Katni 1st. | 133 | 12 |
| 7 p.c. Katni 2nd | 143 | 12 |
| 7 1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement | 14 | 4 |
| 7 p.c. Tata Hydro | 139 | 6 |
| 7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power | 1410 | 0 |
| 6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st | 175 | 0 |
| 7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd | 149 | 12 |
| 5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill | 13 | -0 |
| 7 p.c. Vishnu | 650 | 0 |

# NEW YORK COTTON

### Senate House Committee Agrees To Farm Export Subsidy

### LONG LIQUIDATION ON INCREASED CROP ESTIMATES

BOMBAY, August 2

On Thursday the New York cotton futures market was easier in the absence of any important buying and also by favourable weather and long liquidation. Private crop estimates are increased which are as under:—

"Daily News Record" condition 73.1 per cent. crop estimate 11,647,000 bales.

Clement Curtis Co., condition 70.3 per cent. crop estimate 11 217,0 0 bales.

So far there is news from Washington regarding loans but the Senate House Committee agreed to farm exports subsidy financed by 30 per cent. of the total of the customs receipts. Unofficially and privately it is said that this decision will not be passed by the Congress.

**New York Market**

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points with October 11.58. During the early part of the session the market was steady and October was quoted 11.59 which was the highest level for the day. Later on there was increased selling which depressed prices 11 points from the highest level and the market closed at about the lowest level of the day at a net decline of 12 to 17 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 12 cents.

**New Orleans Market**

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 11 to 18 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 15 points at 11.95c. per lb.

Messrs Langley and Co., in their weekly report state:—

With all eye turned in the direction of Washington, and nothing from that storm centre to encourage initiative, markets have been very dull affairs and values are roughly unchanged.

It is no exaggeration to say that the entire cotton world is waiting, with varying degrees of patience, for an early announcement of the loan plan on the 1935 crop, and the uncertainty continues to be anathema to business generally.

In the meantime, the widespread resistance to all forms of Processing Taxes is emphasized by the recent news that sixteen of the largest packers of pork in Chicago have filed suits attacking the validity of such taxes on this delectable flesh.

**PROCESSING TAX**

The importance of this rapidly growing antipathy to Processing Taxes of all kinds cannot be overlooked as they constitute the very basis of all agricultural subsidy programmes, being, as Secretary Wallace has described them, the agriculturalists' Tariffs. If their illegality is ultimately established, an entire re-orientation of agricultural policy will be essential.

This we regard as the main problem confronting the Administration in their loan policy.

In our Report of June 27th we wrote of the two alternative methods of dealing with crop surpluses and it may yet be that the Export Subsidy will eventually replace the Loans.

Crop reports continue very good and the continued high temperatures in the Western and the Central Belts must have done a lot to check weevil activity. Rather too much rain is reported in the Eastern Belt.

Our Dallas friends cable that the quality and attractiveness of early arrivals is "the best in years" and we would remind our readers that good quality almost ways indicates good quantity.

Private crop estimates are running well above 11½ million bales, indicating yields varying from 185 to 195 lbs. per acre, but we are inclined to regard with reserve this rapid increase in crop ideas.

PRIVATE CABLES —

N.Y. October: highest 11.59—01 (1-46 p.m.). Lowest 11.48—12 (3 p.m.)

Liverpool October: highest 6.22 plus 05; lowest 6.20 plus 03.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Business very idle. Market confused by conflicting cabled opinions regarding new crop loan prospects. Sentiment bearish but crop movement not yet sufficiently heavy to relieve tightness of contracts.

New York.—After ruling steady during the forenoon market eased owing to spot houses selling October and some local selling. Market really awaiting news from Washington. It is simply a trader's market. Cotton goods market—yarn market business generally dull.

New York.—Reported export debenture pending.

New York.—Some price fixing nears offset by hedges. Weather continues favourably.

New York.—Market affected unfavourably by increase in crop estimates and absence of loan developments. Trading narrow Easier undertone.

New York.—Senate House Conference agree to farm exports subsidy financed by 30 per cent. of custom receipts. Temporarily narrows difference between New York and Liverpool. Unofficially and privately informed this is not likely to pass Congress but might perhaps. Crop prospects continue good.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:

No precipitation; Excessive heat continues in the Central & Western Belts. The Daily Official United States Government Forecast: Entire Belt generally fair.

Private Crop Forecasts as on the 1st of August: Clement Curtis 11,217,000 & The Daily News Record 11,647,000 bales.

# WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

EAST:—Generally fair. Scattered thundershowers in the afternoon.

CENTRAL:—Partly cloudy. Scattered showers in the North.

WEST:—Partly cloudy, scattered showers.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, August 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| October .. .. | 11.48—42 |
| December .. .. | 11.34—1? |
| January .. .. | 11.29—16 |
| March .. .. | 11.25—17 |
| May .. .. | 11.23—15 |
| July .. .. | 11.19—13 |
| Middling Spot .. .. | 12.00—10 |

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, August 1

| | |
|---|---|
| October .. .. .. | 11.47—41 |
| December .. .. | 11.32—14 |
| January .. .. | 11.27—18 |
| Middling Spot .. .. | 11.95—15 |

NEW YORK

New York, August 1.

New York 10-55 A.M.—

| | |
|---|---|
| October .. .. .. | 11.56 |
| December .. .. .. | 11.44 |
| January .. .. .. | 11.4. |

New York Noon Call—

| | |
|---|---|
| October .. .. .. | 11.5[illegible] |
| December .. .. .. | 11.43 |
| January .. .. .. | 11.39 |

LINSEED OILS

London, August 1.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. Aug. sellers 22/1 1/2

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. Jan/April sellers 21/10-1/2.

# LIVERPOOL COTTON

### Awaiting Developments Of New Crop Loan

BOMBAY, Aug. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points on Thursday with October 6.21 It was an apathetic market waiting for developments with regard to the new crop loan. Hedge-selling met with local support. There was trade calling but speculative support was lacking. Prices fluctuated within a range of 2 points and finally closed at a rise of 4 to 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced one point at 6.76d per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 4 points. At the close October was quoted 5.76. January 5.46 and March 5.39.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet but steady with a moderate turnover. Sakels futures closed 4 to 3 points up with Spot cotton 4 points higher at 8.13 t. Uppers futures advanced one to 2 points with spot cotton 5 points up at 7.45d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was irregular. Sakels futures closed 5 to 8 points higher but Ashmouni futures closed 7 points down to 6 points higher

STAGNANT DEMAND

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—

Failure of the declaration of 12 cent loan on new crop and extension on the old crop forced down prices following replacement of hedges by Spot Houses. This disappointment did not cause any startling fall in the price, owing to smallness of public interest and withholding of Southern hedges pending the publication of crop estimate.

Awaiting the final Supreme Court's decision on Process Tax, domestic spinners continue hand-to-mouth buying following their further curtailment in production.

Foreign export demand is stagnant and the weather continues favourable; nevertheless the fear of pending Government's loan announcement has checked any important public interest and momentarily, the market appears to be a trading affair.

# GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 2.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 94/15
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 94/15
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 107/4
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 107/4
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 118/1
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 118/2

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 107
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 118/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/1

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH)

3 per cent 1941 101/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 103/4
4 per cent 1943 106.8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 113/12
5 per cent 1939/44 108/8
5 per cent 1940-43 109.13
5 per cent 1935 100/11
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/6
6 1/2 per cent 1935 101

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 104-8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 103/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 114 0
6 per cent M Deb 1954 127/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 127/8
6 1/2 per cent B I 1937 105

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 94/15 declined to Rs. 94/13/6 to close as above.

## HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug. 1.

Broach J/A. Op. 231 1/4; Highest 231 1/4; Lowest 230 3/4; Closing 230 3/4
Broach A/M. 1936 Op. 218 1/4; Highest 218 3/4. Lowest 217 1/2; Closing 217 3/4.
Oomra D/J. Op. 196 3/4; Highest 197; Lowest 196; Closing 196.
Bengal D/J. Op. 139 1/2; Highest 139 1/2; Lowest 139 1/4; Closing 139 1/4
Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 27
Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-8-35) Rs. 7 3/4.

# HOLIDAY IN ENGLAND

**The Liverpool Cotton Market will be closed on Saturday the 3rd inst., and Monday the 5th inst., and all other English Markets on Monday, the 5th inst., August Bank Holiday.**

## COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
October 128 December 118 January 117 March 117 May 113 at Cross Rate 4.95 3/4.

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1936 216/8—Liverpool May 1936 5.98 Rs. 43 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1936 216/8—New York May 11.23 Rs. 35 at Cross Rate 4.95 3/4.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, August 1

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's receipts at all U. S. ports | 8,000 |
| Day's exports to Great Britain .. .. .. | 1,000 |
| Day's exports to the continent | 7,000 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, August 1.

| | To day's 10-12 a m. Quotations | | To-day's Closing |
|---|---|---|---|
| August .. .. | | | 6.42+05 |
| September .. .. | | | 6.31+04 |
| October .. .. | | 6.21 | 6.22+05 |
| November .. .. | | | 6.13+04 |
| December .. .. | | | 6.10+04 |
| January .. .. | | 6.06 | 6.07+01 |
| February .. .. | | | 6.06+05 |
| March .. .. | | | 6.05+05 |
| April .. .. | | | 6.03+05 |
| May .. .. .. | | | 6.02+05 |
| June .. .. | | | 5.99+04 |
| July .. .. | | | 5.97+04 |
| Middling Spot .. | | | 6.76+01 |

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, August 1.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS—

| | |
|---|---|
| October 1935 .. .. .. | 7.83 |
| November 1935 .. .. | 7.84 |
| January 1936 .. .. | 7.79 |
| March 1936 .. .. .. | 7.77 |
| May 1936 .. .. .. | 7.75 |
| July 1936 .. .. .. | 7.74 |
| F. G. F Spot .. .. | 8.13 |

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, August 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Broach— | |
| Fully Good (Good Staple) .. | 5.76 |
| Fine (Good Staple) .. | 5.81 |
| Superfine (Good Staple) .. | 6.06 |
| Oomra— | |
| Fine (No 1 Staple) .. | 5.81 |
| Superfine (No.1 Staple) .. | 5.96 |
| Choice (No. 1 Staple) .. | 6.11 |
| Bengal— | |
| Good .. .. .. | 3.97 |
| Fully Good .. .. | 4.07 |
| Fine .. .. .. .. | 4.17 |
| Sonde— | |
| Fully Good .. .. .. | 4.11 |
| Fine .. .. .. .. | 4.21 |
| Superfine .. .. .. | 4.31 |

LONDON METALS.

London August 1.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Copper Braziers .. .. | 45-1/4 |
| Yellow Metal .. .. .. | 37-7/8 |
| Spelter Hard Indian Brands .. | 14-1/2 |
| Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge .. | 12-3/4 |
| Tin English ingots Liverpool F. O. B .. .. .. | 232-1/2 |

LONDON RUBBER

London, August 1

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. 5-7/8 sellers.

# BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 2.

Following a decline of 2 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 216/4 for Broach A/M. delivery. There was utter absence of any buying and prices declined to Rs. 215/8 on scattered selling by Bazar operators. The undertone of the market was easy.

Liverpool market was due to open at a decline of 4 points but opened at a loss of 6 points. The local market was easy on further realising.

Broach J/A Rs. 229
Borach A/M Rs. 215
Oomra D/J Rs 193/4
Bengal D/J Rs. 137/12

## COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, Aug 2

| | To-day | Total |
|---|---|---|
| Broach J/A | 450 | 3650 |

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, July 2

100 A Damodar Amraoti 3 on
105 A Damodar Veraval 163
36 B Karshandas Kekri 158
85 Viram Ladha Bhilwara 143
50 G G Kesha and Co Hansi 145
54 Dhanraj Mill Nandadbar 12 on
73 Bhavanji Lakhmidas Gondal 186 1/2
100 Volkart Bros Akola 10 on
58 Kamla Mill Nandgaon 235 3/4

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 2

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 155/156 |
| Bengal Fine | 148/150 |
| Bengal F.G. | 144/145 |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine | 148/150 |
| Sindh-Punjab F.G. | 144/145 |
| Wardha-Hingt | 216/217 |
| Nagpur Savner | 218/219 |
| Pundhurna | 206/207 |
| Yeotmal | 206/207 |
| Arvi | 204/205 |
| Ellichpur | 202/203 |
| Berar | 200/201 |
| Khamgaon | 202/203 |
| Mulkapur | 198/199 |
| Khandesh | 198/199 |
| Jalna/Sailu | 198/199 |
| Burwah Sanavad | 201/202 |
| Broach Fine | 234/235 |
| Punjab/American | 259/261 |
| Punjab/American mix | 244/249 |
| Cambodia | 304/314 |
| Miraj/Sangli | 254/259 |
| Compta Good | 259/264 |
| Bagalkot | 254/259 |
| Kampala | 349 |
| Busoga | 347 |
| Jinja | 339/341 |
| Manza | 319/324 |

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Aug 2

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

| | Yesterday. | This year |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 2 | 253,634 |
| Central India | 42 | 109,529 |
| Barsi and Nagar | ... | 108,688 |
| Hyderabad Gaorani | ... | 46,797 |
| Berar | 31 | 403,467 |
| Central Provinces | 94 | 96,172 |
| Total Oomras | 169 | 1,018,287 |
| Dholera | 196 | 194,785 |
| N W Provinces | 71 | 34,986 |
| Rajputana | 150 | 50,398 |
| Sind-Punjab | 23 | 328,770 |
| Broach | ... | 131,849 |
| Coompta and Dharwar | 38 | 91,632 |
| Westerns-Northerns | ... | 72,578 |
| Cocoanada | ... | 435 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | ... | 80,833 |
| Persian | ... | 2,644 |
| American | ... | 74,754 |
| Egyptian and African | 359 | 369,162 |
| Comilla, Burma and other sorts | ... | 1,155 |
| Total | 1,562 | 2,452,168 |

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 25th July

In full-pressed bales

| | Yesterday. | This year |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 366 | 387,843 |
| Japan and China | 2,222 | 1,118,351 |
| Coast Ports | 100 | 29,456 |
| Up-country by Rail | ... | 274,374 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan | ... | 13,718 |
| Total | 2,688 | 1,823,742 |

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

| F P Bales | 1935-36 | 1934-35 |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date 1-8-35 | 8000 | 9000 |
| Receipts yesterday 1-8-35 | 8000 | 9000 |
| Exports to date 1-8-35 | 8000 | 7000 |
| Stock at Ports 26-7-35 | 1081000 | 2473000 |
| Stock at Interior Towns 26-7-35 | 1133000 | 1153000 |
| Stock at Liverpool 26-7-35 | 607000 | 966000 |
| Visible Supply 26-7-35 | 3185000 | 5366000 |
| Quantity in sight 26-7-35 | 8180000 | 12215000 |
| Quantity out of sight 26-7-35 | 10313000 | 13402000 |

## HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug 2

| | Extra | Sprfine | Sup | Fine | FG | Good |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M G— | | | | | | |
| Bengal U P | ... | 152 | 147 | 143 | 140 | |
| Punjab | ... | 152 | 147 | 143 | 140 | |
| Rajputana | ... | 154 | 149 | 145 | 142 | |
| Oomra No. 3 | 212 | 209 | 205 | 201 | ... | |
| C P No. 1 | 228 | 225 | 221 | 217 | ... | |
| C P No. 2 | 219 | 216 | 212 | 208 | ... | |
| Broach No. 2 | ... | 241 | 238 | 234 | 229 | |
| Punjab-Ame | ... | 262 | 259 | 255 | 250 | |
| Surat | .. | 312 | 309 | 305 | 300 | |
| Rajpipla | ... | 312 | 309 | 305 | 300 | |
| Navsari | ... | 317 | 314 | 310 | 305 | |

## BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Aug. 2

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Ready Java | 13 0 0 |
| July shipment | 3 13 0 |
| A/S. shipment | 3 13 0 |
| O/D. shipment | 3 14 0 |
| J/M. shipment | 3 14 0 |
| Kesar ready | 13 9 6 |
| Harinagar | 13 9 6 |
| Java spot | F.3 95 |

# GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 2.

The local silver market was fairly steady with scattered short covering. Prices opened at Rs. 71/2 and improved to Rs. 71/6. The gold market was quiet Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted to-day at 1.6 3/16. Montreal silver market was quietly steady and closed yesterday at a rise of 5 to 30 points

In view of absence of any development in America, business in silver market has decreased considerably.

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Ready silver | 71 3 0 |
| Shravan delivery | 71 5 0 |
| Bhadarva delivery | 71 10 0 |
| Ready gold | 34 12 0 |
| Shravan delivery | 34 12 6 |
| Bhadarva delivery | 34 13 0 |
| December | 68.90+30 |

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Aug. 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| August | 68.00+05 |
| September | 68.00+20 |

LONDON SILVER.

London, August 1.

Market steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot .. .. .. | 30.3/16 |
| Forward .. .. .. | 30-5/16 |

LONDON GOLD.

London, August 1.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/0/9-1/2

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL

Bombay, Aug 2

London market—
Standard Copper Cash (buyers) £31-17-6
Standard Copper Cash (sellers) £31-18-9
Standard Copper 3 months £32-5-0
Electrolytic copper £35-15-0
New York market—
Blue Eagle 9 cents
Non-Blue Eagle 7 5/8 cent
Bombay market
Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 30
Copper Sheets Rs. 35
Copper Asho Rs. 35-8-0
Tone: Firm

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, August 1.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe. Parcels September sellers 25/3.
Wheat Barletta Russo. Parcels Sept. sellers 24/3.
South Australian wheat) Parcels Aug. sellers 27/0.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, August 1.

T. T. London on :—

| | |
|---|---|
| New York closing rate.. | 4.95-13/16 |
| Paris .. .. .. | 74.85 |
| Berlin .. .. .. | 12.31 |
| Madrid .. .. | 36.13 |
| Amsterdam .. .. | 7.32-1/2 |
| Brussels .. .. | 29.36 |
| Milan .. .. .. | 60.50 |
| Berne .. .. .. | 15.15 |
| Prague .. .. .. | 119.25 |

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, August 1.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent. to 5/8 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 3/4 per cent. to 7/8 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent. to 2-1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent. to 1/2 per cent

SEEDS

London, August 1.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton, Aug paid £9-11-3.
Linseed Calcutta London, c.i.f. ton, Aug./Sept. sellers £11-17-6.
Linseed Bombay London, c.i.f. ton, Aug./Sept. sellers £12-2-6
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Con't c.i.f. ton, Aug /Sept. sellers £13-10-0.
Cestorseed Bombay, c.i.f. ton Aug./Sept. sellers £12-17 6

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, August 1.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta Aug. nominal per cwt. 6/4-1/2
C & F Bombay :— Aug nominal per cwt. 6/1-1/2
C & F Karachi — Aug. nominal per cwt. 6/1-1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, August 1.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent... | 70-1/2 |
| Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later .. .. .. | 86 |
| Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later .. .. | 98 |
| Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55 .. .. .. | 113-1/2 |
| Consols 2-1/2 per cent. .. | 85-5/8 |
| Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961 .. .. .. | 108-3/8 |
| War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952 | 106-7/8 |
| Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 .. .. .. | 119-3/8 |
| Victory Bonds 4 per cent. .. | 117-1/2 |
| Chartered Bank of I. A. and China .. .. .. | 13-3/8 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg. .. .. | 105 |
| National Bank of India .. | 41-3/4 |
| P. & O. Banking Corporation. | 10 |

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York, August 1.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 6-3/4.

## COTTON ARRIVALS

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts into Bombay on 31st July | 2,920 |
| Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 | 2,450,606 |
| Receipts into Bombay same time last season | 2,398,489 |
| Increase | 52,117 |

# Latest Commercial News

## NEW YORK COTTON 3 POINTS DOWN

## Traders Await New Loan Developments

### GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER UNCHANGED

### Wheat Quiet And Linseed Steady

BOMBAY, Aug. 2.

On Friday, cross rates were a shade easier.

NEW YORK COTTON QUIETLY STEADY

New York cotton was quietly steady. Traders await new loan developments. There were reports of excessive rains in the Eastern belt.

GOLD FIRM BUT SILVER UNCHANGED

London gold was firm but silver remained unchanged.

WHEAT QUIET AND LINSEED STEADY

Wheat was quiet and linseed ruled steady. Jute and Rubber were featureless.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES STEADY

The London Stock Exchange early displayed a good deal of activity but later the demand slowed down. Gilt-edged securities did not show any particular activity but prices kept steady.

## COTTON

### LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, Aug 2

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 11.48 |
| To-day's opening | 11.50 |
| Difference | +.02 |
| To-day's closing | 11.45 |
| Difference | —.03 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1935.

Liverpool, Aug 2

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 6.22 |
| To-day's opening | 6.16 |
| Difference | —.06 |
| To-day's closing | 6.10 |
| Difference | —.12 |

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 213-8

### NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug 2

Cotton was quietly steady in the absence of any further developments in connection with the new loan with traders little disposed to enter into fresh commitments. There were some reports of excessive rains in the eastern belt but this had very little effect on the market as interest is for the moment entirely centred on loan news.

Business in October was done at the opening at 11.50 i.e. 2 points higher than previous closing. The market was moderately active on some local buying but later October declined to 11.48 subsequently trading was very quiet owing to the lack of speculative interest.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.45 with a decline of 3 points.

### NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug 2

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (11.58/11.58) 11.52/11.50
December (11.47/11.47) 11.38/11.37
January (11.44/11.43) 11.34/11.34

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 2

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October (6.21) 6.12
American December (6.09) 6.01
Egyptian October (7.85) 7.78
Egyptian November (7.83) 7.79

### BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug 2

Broach April May moved between Rs. 215-4 and Rs. 214 at night. The rate at 10-20 p.m. was Rs. 214 with New York futures unchanged at that time.

### WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug. 1.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

| | Dol. |
|---|---|
| Amer. Power and Light Pfd. 6 dol | 34 |
| Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c. P.A. | 29 |
| Amer. Forn Power Com. | 5 |
| Amer. Forn. Power Gold D | 74 |
| Electric Bond 5 dol Pdd. | 63 |
| Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd. | 70 |
| Columbia Gas | 8 |
| American Tel. and Tel. | 131 |
| Western Union Telg. | 42 1/4 |
| Chesapeake and Ohio | 46 |
| New York Central | 20 3/4 |
| Baltimore and Ohio R. R. | 14 |
| Great North Pfd. | 20 1/2 |
| National Distillers | 26 |
| Amr. Water Works 6 per cent | 73 1/2 |
| United States Steel | 43 1/4 |
| American Smelting | 42 |
| Int. Nickel of Canada | 27 3/4 |
| Anaconda Copper Mining | 15 3/4 |
| Kennecott Copper | 19 |
| Cerro de Pasco Copper | 36 |
| General Motor | 38 3/4 |
| Packard Motor | 5 |
| General Electric | 28 |
| St. Oil of N. J. | 47 |
| Socony | 18 1/4 |
| Chase Bank | 31 |
| National City Bank | 29 |
| National Dairy | 16 |
| Mesta Machine | 34 |

Market reacting slightly at closing time but showing rallying tendency. Brokers loans 30 million dollars down. Total business 1 3/4 million.

## EXCHANGES

### LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Aug 2

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 4.95 3/4 |
| To-day's opening | 4.95 3/4 |
| To-day's closing | 4.95 3/8 |

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Aug 2

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 4.95 13/16 |
| To-day's opening | 4.95 3/4 |
| To-day's closing | 4.95 11/16 |
| Difference | —.00 1/8 |

FRANC RATE

London, Aug 2

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 74.85 |
| To-day's opening | 74.84 |
| To-day's closing | 74. |
| Difference | —.06 |

## LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug 2

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.95-3/4 but movements were very small.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.95 11/16.

Franc opened at 74.84 but later eased to 74.79.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 74.79.

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug 3

The market was steady.

| | Last price | To-day's price |
|---|---|---|
| Spot | 30 3/16d. | 30 3/16d. |
| Forward | 30 5/16d. | 30 5/16d. |

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug 2

Gold per ounce (£7-0-9 1/2) £7-0-10

DISCOUNTS

London, Aug 2

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

6 months (13/16 to 7/8 per cent) 13/16 to 7/8 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Aug 2

3-30 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| London on Bombay | (1/6 1/8) 1/6 1/8 |
| Paris on Bombay | (5.64 7/8) 5.64 5/8 |
| New York on Bombay | (37.48) 37.53 |
| Berlin on Bombay | (0.93 1/2) 0.93 3/4 |
| London on Shanghai | (1-6 7/32) 1-6 1/8 |
| London on Milan | (60.31) 60.43 |
| London on Kobe | (1-2 5/32) 1-2 5/32 |

### BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Aug 2

Silver opened steady at Rs. 70/15, 71/3 and 71/9 in the absence of any encouraging advices from abroad. Trading was rather quiet with prices moving in a very narrow margin. As London advices showed no change the market here continued featureless. Prices closed steady at Rs. 71, 71/4 and 71/10.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/12/3, 34/12/9 and 34/13/9. The market was quiet with traders watching foreign developments. Some sporadic selling later in the session caused rates to fall slightly. Prices closed steady at Rs. 34/12, 34/12/6 and 34/13/6.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 2.

| | Cwts. |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 9,076 |
| Linseed | 875 |
| Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds | 110 |
| Gingellyseed | 277 |
| Groundnuts | 3,506 |
| Poppyseed | 461 |
| Castorseed | 351 |
| Rice | 33,303 |
| Myrabollams | 706 |
| Mowraseed | 132 |
| Gram | 587 |
| Joowar | 739 |
| Barley | 172 |
| Bajree | 1,360 |
| | Tons. |
| Coal | 968 |

### NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Aug. 2

| | |
|---|---|
| September | 2.29—01 |
| December | 2.40—01 |
| March | 2.07—02 |
| May | 2.12—03 |

## COMMODITIES

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 2

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 63-1/4 and December 62-1/4. Some activity was in evidence but the enquiry on the whole was very restricted.

### CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug 2

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 0.93-1/4. The market was moderately active on some outside enquiry but the demand on the whole was continued slow.

### LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug 1

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

London, Aug 2

Tin (£233 3/4 buyers £234 sellers. Steady) £233 1/2 buyers £234 sellers. Steady.

Linseed (£15 9/16 buyers £15 5/8 sellers Irregular) £15 1/2 buyers £15 5/8 sellers. Quiet.

Electrolytic Copper (£35 to £35 3/4) £35 1/4 to £35 3/4

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-9) 0-9
Indian Pekoe higher (1-7) 1-7
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-8) 1-8

JUTE

August September New Crop (£18 1/2 buyers) £18 3/4 sellers
Dunlop August (£22 1/4) £22 1/4
Lightning August (£20 1/4) £20 1/4

RUBBER.

Spot (5 7/8 paid and sellers) 5 13/16 paid and value
Forward (6 paid and sellers) 5 15/16 paid and buyers

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay August September (£12 1/8) £12 1/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta August September (£11 7/8) £11 7/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata August (£9 5/8 sellers) £9 9/16 sellers
Groundnut Coromandal September (£14 3/8 sellers) £14 3/16 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

September Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Aug 2

Rs. a. p.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rates at 9-0 a.m. | 6 12 9 |
| Rates at 12-0 noon | 6 13 0 |
| Rates at 3-30 p.m. | 6 12 9 |
| Rates at 5-30 p.m. | 6 13 3 |
| Rates at 6-0 p.m. | 6 13 0 |
| Rates at 8-0 p.m. | 6 13 0 |
| Rates at 10-0 p.m. | 6 12 9 |

### WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Aug 2

Rs. a. p.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat September | 4 3 9 |
| Wheat May | 4 8 3 |
| Linseed May | 7 1 3 |
| Linseed September | 6 13 0 |

The tone was steady.

### JUTE SHARES QUIET BUT STEADY

Coals Steady And Teas Unchanged

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

Jutes ruled quiet but steady and only limited business was put through. In coals small business resulted with steady rates. Teas were unchanged. Miscellaneous disclosed no special importance. Government Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations.

Government Securities:—3 per cent New Loan, 1951-54, Rs. 96-14-6; 3½ per cent Government Paper, Rs. 94-15; 3½ per cent Loan, 1941-50, Rs. 103-6; 4 per cent Loan, 1960-70, Rs. 107 small lot; 5 per cent Loan, 1940-43, Rs. 109-13; 5 per cent Loan, 1945-55, Rs. 118-3; 6½ per cent Treasury Bonds, 1935, Rs. 101 small lot.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid, Rs. 1,508; Imperial conty., Rs. 380; Reserve Bank, Rs. 124-12.

Railways:—Arrah Sasaram Lt., Rs. 53; Howrah Amta Lt., Rs. 106 small lots; Howrah Sheakhala Lt., Rs. 56.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpore ordy., Rs. 16-2; Bengal Nagpore pref., Rs. 139; Dunbar ordy., Rs. 125.

Coals:—Bengal, Rs. 266; Hurriladih, Rs. 19.

Jutes:—Adamjee ordy., Rs. 17-12 small lots; Adamjee pref., Rs. 130 small lot; Auckland, Rs. 226 small lot; Barnagore, Rs. 155 small lot; Hooghly ordy., Rs. 54 small lot; Howrah, Rs. 54-1; Kamarhatty, Rs. 559; Kelvin, Rs. 556; Lansdowne, Rs. 156 small lots; Lawrence pref., Rs. 145; Menga, Rs. 23-12 small lot; Nuddea, Rs. 56-8.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corpn., Rs. 9-11; Bengal Iron, Rs. 3-13; Indian Iron and Steel, Rs. 7-11; B. I. Corpn. ordy., Rs. 3-7; Port Shipping, Rs. 15-12; Basti Sugar, Rs. 9-8.

Teas:—East India, Rs. 10; Pathemara, Rs. 10-8.

Rubber:—Glenealy, 1.30 cts. exdiv.

Debentures:—7 per cent 1926-27-36, Chitavalsh Jute Mills, Rs. 101-8.

## Good Features Among Industrial Shares

### DEALINGS IN NEW 3 PER CENT AUSTRALIAN LOAN

### Commodities Quiet And Cotton Depressed

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Aug 2

On the Stock Exchange, despite holiday attractions depleting attendance, markets generally finished weak with a very firm undertone and some good features were displayed especially among industrials.

Dealings started on the new 3 per cent Australian loan at 1 7/8 premium. It is understood that cash applications to five thousand sterling, ruled out those above only allotted just over 2 per cent.

Commodities were quiet owing to Monday's holiday but cotton was depressed by reports that the American Government may subsidize efforts to farm products.

Wall Street opened firm and turned easier.

### INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug 3

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £98

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Thursday, July 25, £97 1/2
Friday, July 26, £97 1/2
Monday, July 29 £97 1/2
Tuesday, July 30, £97 3/4
Wednesday, July 31, £98
Thursday, August 1, £98

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug 2

3-30 p.m.

Markets generally were firm at first but the demand slackened afterwards under holiday influences. Giltedgeds were quietly steady. Industrials were steady to firm. Kaffirs were especially better.

SILVER CABLE.

Bombay, Aug 2

The following cable information was received from London to-night.

"America and India bought. China sold. Market quiet."

BRITISH FUNDS

2½ per cent Consols (£85 5/8) £85 5/8

3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£108 3/8) £108 3/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 7/8) £111 7/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£119 3/8) £119 3/8

3 1/2 per cent. War Loan (£106 7/8) £106 7/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£117 1/2) £117 1/2

INDUSTRIALS.

British Celanese 2nd Preference (22-7 1/2) 23-3
Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 1/4 4 1/4
Hydro Electric (dol 3 1/2) dol 3 3/4
Musical Industries (27-0) 27-0
Princhin Johnson (41-9) 43-0
Imperial Chemical (34-10 1/2) 34-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (8-10 1/2) 8-10 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (111-0) 111-0
Realisation 1930 (£80) £80 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (43-10 1/2) 43-10 1/2
University Ordinary (29-9) 29-9
Ford Motors (35-1 1/2) 35-1 1/2
Cable Wires (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
British American Tobacco (123-1 1/2) 122-6
Camera A (£8 1/2) £8 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (145-0) 145-0
P and O S N Company Defd (18-3) 18-3
Distillers (93-0) 93-0
Bred and Dyers (9-3) 9-0
British Celanese (14-9) 15-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (63-9) 63-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (56-0) 56-0
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-3) 6-3
Western Limited Ordinary (15-0) 15-0
Inter Nickels (£28 1/4) £28 1/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-4 1/2) 5-4 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, Aug. 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total bullion | £193,400,000 |
| Public deposits | £ 24,400,000 |
| (A) Other deposits | £114,200,000 |
| Government securities | £ 87,400,000 |
| (B) Other securities | £ 24,200,000 |
| Notes and coins | £ 45,100,000 |
| Notes in circulation | £408,300,000 |
| Ratio of reserve to liabilities | 32.55% |
| (A) Other deposits, include Bankers | £ 75,700,000 |
| (B) Other securities, include discount and advances | £ 10,800,000 |

### CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug. 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| September | 0.93 1/8c |
| December | 0.94 3/8c |
| May | 0.96 1/8c |

### INDIAN LOANS

London, Aug 2

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£98 5/8) £98 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£98) £98
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£113 1/2) £113 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£117) £117
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£108 1/2) £108 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1934-58 (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£110 3/4) £110 3/4

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (18-9) 18-9
Donaro Tea (40-0) 40-0
Empire of Indian and Ceylon (30-0) 29-4 1/2

JUTE SHARES.

Rangalore (£13) £13

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (22-0) 22-4 1/2
Gula Kelampong (21-3) 21-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (30-7 1/2) 30-7 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (57-6) 56-3
Burma Corporation (10-0) 10-0
Rio Tintos (£16 1/4) £16 1/4
East Rand Proprietor (49-9) 50-3
Rand Mines (158-9) 158-9

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (268-9) 271-3
Goddar New (205-0) 205-0
Moddar New (74-4 1/2) 74-4 1/2
Sub Nigel (255-0) 256-3
Spring Mines Split Shares (41-10 1/2) 42-6
Union Corporation (166-3) 166-3

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (40-7 1/2) 41-3
Anglo Iranian (63-1 1/2) 65-0
Burma Oil (79-3) 78-6
Mexican Eagle (5-7 1/2) 5-7 1/2
Shell Transport (74-4 1/2) 74-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (26 1/8) 26 1/8
Royal Dutch (25 7/8) 26 1/8

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£50) £50
L M Ford (£20 3/4) £20 3/4
L N E R Defd (£5 3/8) £5 3/8
Southern Dutch (£21) £21 1/2
London Paris 5 per cent (£135) £135
London Board G Stock (£98) £98

### NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug 2

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 39) dol 38 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 15 7/8) dol 15 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 43 5/8) dol 43
U S Steel Preference (dol 98 3/4)

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 1

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 63 5/8d |
| December | 62 5/8d |
| March | 62 5/8d |

### "LIVED AND DIED FOR SWARAJ"

Lucknow Celebrates Tilak Anniversary

(From Our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, August 2.

The 15th death anniversary of the late Lokamanya Tilak was celebrated here yesterday, when Babu Mohanlal Saksena and Mr. C.B. Gupta spoke eulogising the services rendered by the deceased patriot to the country. Mr. Saksena observed Lokamanya lived and died for Swaraj, while Mr. Gupta said Tilakji brought a new orientation in the Congress politics, which resulted in a revolutionary fervour for the emancipation of the Motherland from the state of bondage. Tilak never believed in hero-worship and he always appreciated independent thinking.

The same meeting passed a resolution condoling the death of Raja Nawab Ali and sympathising with the bereaved family.

## Of Great Importance To Motor Vehicle Owners

### Accused Fined Rs. 25 For Allowing Lorry To Be Driven By Unlicensed Driver

BOMBAY, Friday.

A Judgment of great importance to owners of motor vehicles was delivered by Mr. A. F. Henrigues, Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court to-day in the case in which Mr. E L C Gwilt, senior partner of Messrs. H D Foster and Co., Ltd., was found guilty of violating the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, in asmuchas he allowed a motor vehicle registered in his name to be driven by an unlicensed person and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25.

WITH EXPIRED LICENCE.

On May 14 the Kalachowki police found a motor lorry belonging to the accused being driven by an unlicensed person, Ahmad Khan Muhammad Khan, the driver had had a license but it expired over a month previous to the day on which he was found driving the vehicle.

Accused pleaded not guilty to the charge.

"MANDATORY SANCTION."

In discussing the relevent section of the Motor Vehicles Act, the Magistrate observed in the course of his judgment: "The section is mandatory and states without exception, that no owner or person in charge of a motor vehicle shall allow any person who is not so licensed, to drive it.

I agree with the defence that "allow" means something more than "did not prevent". It would, in ordinary parlance, mean permitting and the fact of so permitting would be inferred either from an express permission being granted or implied from circumstances which would enable any person of ordinary intelligence to gather that such permission was given.

OBVIOUS DUTY.

"If the owner of a car allows an unlicensed driver to use the car for days and weeks without a license, he cannot plead that the car was used without his permission; for by neglecting his obvious duty in a matter cast upon him by law, he would be enabled to set up his own reglignce as a defence and thus take advantage of his own wrong. The section would then be rendered inoperative."

Examining the defence argument that the accused, as the senior partner of a limted company, could not be expected to sit in the car in question or look to it personally, the Magistrate remarked, that the law does not expect him to do all this, but it does expect him, atleast to assure himself that the drivers of the company's cars are duly licensed and to apply to this fact the same standard of prudence as he would in any matter in which his own interests or that of his firm is concerned.

DEFENCE CONTENTION.

The defence had contended that all motor vehicles of the company were registered in the name of the accused, the senior partner. That being so, the court expressed the opinion, that the accused knew or should have known, that the law imposed certain obligations upon him and that it was part of his duties to see that these obligations were fulfilled, or to have deputed someone to look to all this.

Referring to another defence argument that the driver renewed the license himself for eight years including the period he was employed on his present job, the Magistrate said, it would go against the accused as it should, that he allowed the driver to look to the renewal of the license and never concerned himself about his own duty or liability in the matter, which was to assume himself that there was a renewal at the proper time.

"A DEAD LETTER."

He added "This negligence cannot be the basis of his defence. If these arguments are allowed, to prevail, every manager of a company could take shelter under them and the law could be honoured more in the breach than in the observance and would be a dead letter."

"The aim and object of the section is to make the owner liable and thus secure a higher standard of public safety and making owners to co-operate with the Police and the public in procuring licensed drivers on the streets."

## ECONOMIC COUNCIL FOR MADRAS

### Creation Of Advisory Body For Economic & Educational Uplift

MADRAS, Aug. 1.

The Madras Government have circularised the following note among the members of the Legislative Council explaining the demand for supplementary grants towards travelling allowance to non-official members co-opted by the Provincial Economic Council, the first meeting of which the Chief Minister, who is the Chairman thereof, intends to convene on the 16th August:—

It states:—

"The Government propose to constitute a Provincial Economic Council for the purpose of advising them on schemes of economic and educational uplift of the people of the Province. The Council will consist of the following heads of departments as its permanent members, with authority to co-opt (ad hoc) non-officials representing banking, commerce, industry, agriculture and local bodies and economic and educational experts for purposes of consultation on specific schemes; Director of Agriculture, Director of Industries, Director of Veterinary services, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Director of Public Health, Surgeon-General, Director of Public Instruction, Sanitary Engineer, Commissioner of Labour, Chief Engineer for Electricity, and Chairman of the Irrigation Development Board.

NO STAFF APPOINTMENTS NOW.

"It is not proposed at present to appoint any staff for the Council as there is not likely to be any appreciable amount of secretarial work until the functions of the Council are more clearly defined and it seriously enters upon its duties. The Secretary to the Government in the Development Department will, for the present, serve as Secretary to the Council, and any secretarial work to be done will be attended to in the Development Secretariat.

Expenditure will, however, have to be incurred on account of travelling and daily allowances to non-officials who may be associated with the Council. It is not possible at this stage to frame an estimate of the expenditure likely to be incurred on this account. As the Constitution of the Economic Council in the form explained above has to be treated as a "New Service" a token grant of Rs. 100 is proposed to be obtained from the Legislative Council to enable the Government to constitute the Council and get it started on its duties.

"If, in the light of experience gained in actual working, it is found necessary to appoint a separate establishment for the Council, a demand for a further supplementary grant will be moved at a subsequent meeting of the Legislative Council for expenditure on account of the staff. Furthermore, by that time, it will be possible to frame a definite estimate of the financial commitments involved by the constitution of the Council on account of allowances to the non-official members, which information will be given to the Council when the further demand referred to is moved."—United Press.

## TILAK ANNIVERSARY AT HUBLI

### Bhagini Mandal Awards Prizes For Essays

(From Our Correspondent).

HUBLI, August 2.

Under the auspices of the Congress Committee, Bhagini Mandal and the Maharashtra Mandal meetings were held at three different places yesterday for celebrating the 15th death anniversary of the late Lokamanya Tilak.

Mr. Gokhale Dr. Hardikar and Mr. Walveker addressed the Congress meeting. Mr. Gokhale compared the means and methods of Bhagwan Tilak and Gandhiji. He upheld responsive co-operation, and favoured Council-entry and acceptance of offices, on a maximum pay of Rs. 500.

Dr. Hardiker touched different aspects of the Lokamanya's character. The same method, means and course of action are not helpful at all times. Change is essential.

Attendance at the Bhagini Mandal meeting was large beyond expectation. Prize-essays were read. Shri. Indutal Shevade and Shri. Saguna Mudapattal were the prize-winners.

Mrs. Parvatibai Athavale, Mrs. Umabai Kundapur and Dr. Hardiker spoke on Tilak's life mission.

Bhalchandra Patwardhan addressed the Maharashtra Mandal convened meeting.

## TILAK ANNIVERSARY IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

The citizens of Calcutta celebrated the Tilak Anniversary yesterday at a public meeting at the Shraddhanand Park, Mr. Amarendra Chatterjee, Member of the Assembly, presiding.— United Press.

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1935

## *Armed Dacoits Raid Tripura Treasury*

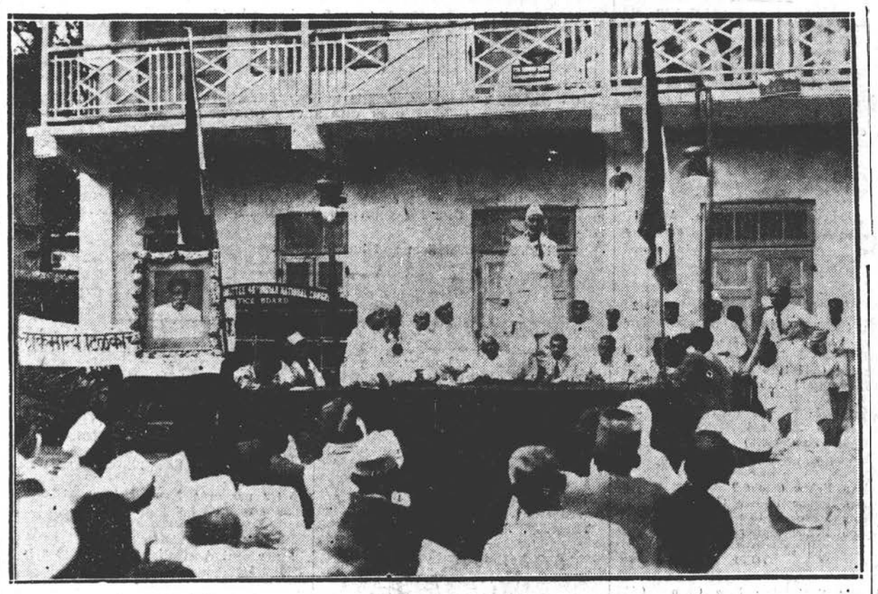
### Shoot Manager And 7 Others And Decamp With Booty Worth Rs. 3,000

COMILLA, August 2.

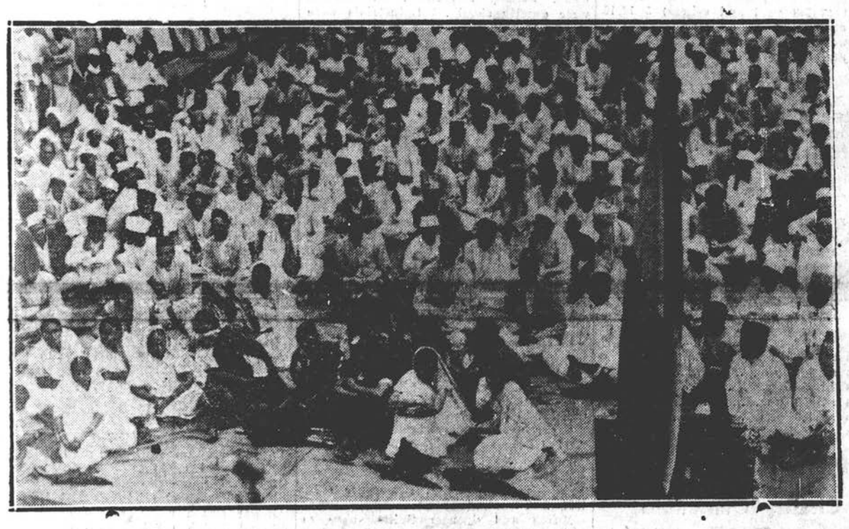
About 30 armed men broke into the Tripura State Treasury at Kashy Nagar village and after firing at and wounding the manager and his seven assistants decamped with a gun and Rs. 3,000 in cash and some jewellery. They also destroyed some papers.

The raiders who were dressed in European costume and spoke English, surrounded the Treasury in two batches, one of whom broke open two safes while the other tied the guards with ropes.

Four of the wounded men have been brought to hospital here.—United Press.



Mr. K. P. Khadilkar pays tribute to the revered memory of Mr. B. G. Tilak at the anniversary meeting at the Congress House on Thursday.



A view of the gathering on the Tilak Anniversary Day, at the Congress House, on Thursday, when Mr. K. P. Khadilkar presided over a public meeting, held in honour of the departed patriot's memory.

H. H. the Maharaja of Dharampur (hat in hand) with the members of his family arrived in Bombay from Europe by the P. and O. Mail Boat on Thursday.

## *Charges Against Scindia Directors*

### Alleged Misappropriation Of Cheques Paid In London

BOMBAY, Friday.

Arguments were heard in the case in which Mr. A. R. Subedar has charged the Directors of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., with criminal misappropriation of two sums of £47,000 and £1,80,000.

The charges are firstly, misappropriation of two cheques one of £47,000 dated the 9th October, 1919, received by Mr. Narottam Morarjee in London from Mitre Company as and by way of dividend, ear-marked to be paid to the Income Tax Department in Bombay, but of which only Rs. 75,000 was paid in Bombay.

The second charge was in respect of the alleged misappropriation of another cheque for £100,000 received by way of dividend by Mr. Narottam Morarji in London and alleged to have been misappropriated by him.

**No Jurisdiction ?**

When the case came up for hearing on July 17, Mr. C. N. Kanuga at the outset pointed out to the Court that notices were not served on all the accused and therefore the case should not be proceeded with.

The Court ruled that it was not necessary at that stage that all the accused should be present and served with notices but that it would be better to hear the complainant first to see what were the actual charges. If the Court decided to convert the Notice into Summons, then the summonses would be served on all the accused.

After Mr. Subedar stated the charges to the Court Mr. Kanuga pointed out that the court had no jurisdiction in the matter as the payment by cheques referred to by the complainant took place in London.

The court over-ruled this objection and said that there was no objection in hearing arguments on the points.

The case was, therefore, postponed for arguments to-day.

**Defence Explanation.**

Mr. Kanuga explained the various items referred to by the complainant. He stated that it was not true that the amounts referred to in the complaint namely £47,000 and £1,80,000 were distributed among the shareholders of the Palace Shipping Co.

Counsel stated that the Mitre Company entered into an agreement with the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. for the sale of its assets which included steamships.

The allegation that these amounts were handed over to a representative of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., was not true, Mr. Kanuga said and pointed out that in clause 5 of the Agreement it was expressly stated that the profits earned by the Palace Shipping Co., were to be distributed amongst its old shareholders and in pursuance of that clause the profits were distributed.

At this stage the Magistrate adjourned the hearing to to-morrow.

## NO PROGRESS WITHOUT POWER

### Balukaka Tells Home Truths To Indian Women

(From A Correspondent.)
POONA, July 29.

A meeting was held on July 29 in the Seva Sadan Hall, Poona, under the auspices of the Poona Women's Council, Mrs. S. C. Mukerji presided.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Rau Rani Ladyf Laxmibai Rajwade an dMrs. Hamid Ali, spoke on different subjects, concerning the rights and status of Indian women and were followed by Col. Haksar, who after expressing his view on these subjects, finished by complimenting the three lady speakers on their very able, lucid, straightforward and outspoken speeches.

Then Mr. Balukaka Kanitkar, a Poona Congressman, spoke. He said:—

You talk of the nice things, which women in Turkey, Russia and other countries have got. But you forget that these things came after there was real transfer of power. So be sure your status cannot be really improved unless you help to bring about this real transfer of power.

I am sorry to find that you always think in terms of the upper ten thousand. You very conveniently manage to forget the very large majority in the country, which is made up of workers and peasants. You talk of the right of inheritance. What have the women, belonging to those classes, to inherit? They can inherit only the chains and the debts of their male relatives. Then the question of divorce. So far as I know of Maharashtra the women of the peasant and the workers' class have got that right and I do not think that they are anyway the better for it.

Self-reliance presupposes great money-power. This cannot be had unless you and the educated male population in the country pass a self-denying ordinance, deciding to forego all luxurious habits, expensive clubs, fashionable dress and such other costly things. If the males fail to obey you, refuse to feed them. That is a great weapon in your hands.

The self-denying ordinance, I have referred to, is absolutely essential for improving the lot of the big majority of the workers and peasants in the country. Unless their status is bettered there cannot be real transfer of power and unless this event is brought about your lot would not be improved.

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Seth Achal Singh, president, All-India Oswal Conference, will be starting on a propaganda tour, in Malwa and Mewar on the 5th August and will visit Bhilwara, Udaipur, Nimbahera, Mandsour, Jaora, Rutlam, Indore, Ujjain, and Kotah, and return to Agra on the 15th August.

## *CLOSURE OF INDIAN MINTS*

### *Its Effect On Country's Currency*

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, July 29.

Under the joint auspices of the Baroda Economic Association and the Baroda College Historical Society, Rajratna Dr. S. U. Trivedi, delivered a very instructive lecture on "The closure of Indian Mints". Prof. K. H. Kamdar presided. The hall was full with students of economics of Baroda College, besides the intelligentsia.

Dr. Trivedi gave a historical perspective of the effects of the closure of Indian Mints on the currency system of our country. He stated that "No change of kingdoms in India has affected the interest of all classes of India, so much as this change of standard did. It affected wages, profits and savings of the people. It did not merely increase taxation of the class of people, the poor agriculturists who deserved the last. It touched their property which lost its value by one-third." He further discussed the financial policy of the Indian Government and said: "It is common knowledge that our fiscal relations are governed by the economic gains of England. Call it discriminative protection, call it preference. Call it a pact or an agreement. ..... English interests are served first, though Indian interests are not necessarily neglected, if not for anything else, it is for revenue." He concluded by stating that a "perusal of the literature of the day leaves an indelible impression on the mind of the reader that the Indian Government has not acted judiciously in closing the Indian Mints and demonetizing silver standard."

Prof. K. H. Kamdar, while thanking the lerned lecturer of the day for the interesting discourse, discussed its many aspects. He pleaded for tapping more taxes from the pockets of the people but at the same time urged the Government to spend them for providing better amenities of life to the population of the lands. He referred to the leather currency of the time of Mahmud, as a step in the right direction, taken by one who was knowing certain principles of economics.

## *JAWAHARLAL TO BE RELEASED*

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 2.

**The "United Press" understands that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will be released in October next in view of the fact that the concession earned by him, according to jail regulations, will lessen his term of imprisonment by four months.—United Press.**

## DEMAND FOR AYURVEDIC COLLEGE

An extraordinary meeting of the Vaidyas of Ahmedabad held on July 28 passed the following resolutions:—

This meeting tender their hearty thanks to Saiyad Munawar Sahib, member of the Bombay Legislative Council, for the proposal put by him before the Council for the establishment of the Ayurvedic College in the Presidency by the Bombay Government and for its incorporation with the University by framing rules and regulations as regards its constitution and registration and the qualifications for Diplomas to be awarded to Vaidyas as is done by the other Provincial Governments.

This meeting requests all the honourable members of the Council to give their full support to the proposal of Saiyad Munawar Sahib and to arrange to have it duly passed.

This meeting earnestly pray that the Bombay Government will be pleased to approve of the proposal placed before the Council by Saiyad Munawar Sahib for the progress of Ayurveda and pay due consideration to the facts contained therein and take necessary steps to bring it into effect as early as possible.

## BREACH OF MUNICIPAL ACT?

### Commissioner Alleged To Have Leased Plot In Own Name

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 2.

An application has been moved by Mr. Mishrilal of Jubbulpore, in the court of Mr. C. J. W. Lilie, Deputy Commissioner, Jubbulpore Division against Mr. Saiyed Abdul Hadi, Municipal Commissioner and Vice-President of the Jubbulpore Municipality, under section 22 (10) of the C. P. Municipalities Act, requesting the court to disqualify and unseat Mr. Hadi from his office, on the ground that he is alleged to have entered into a contract with the Municipal Committee by taking the lease of a plot of Municipal land on rent in his name.

The applicant has further brought the fact to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner, that the conduct of Mr. Hadi was against the provisions of the C. P. Municipalities Act, and that under the circumstances Mr. Hadi cannot be allowed to remain in the office.

The Deputy Commissioner, on receipt of the application promised to make inquiry into the matter and pass orders in due course.—United Press.

## BARODA MUNICIPAL BUDGET

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, July 29.

The budget of the new year of the Baroda City Municipality has been sanctioned. The income comes to Rs. 12,65,750, of which Rs. 1,25,000 is Government grant. The income of taxes includes water Rs. 1,75,000 and Rs. 90,000 of house tax. On the expenditure side Rs. 1,54,044 are to be spent for cleanliness, Rs. 95,850 for drainage and Rs. 77,803 for water.

The Working Committee of the Baroda State Praja Mandal meets on Sunday to discuss amongst other problems the Diamond Jubilee Celebrations of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb.

Srimati Gangubai Patwardhan has been nominated as member of the Baroda City Municipality, vice Mrs. Snehlata Pagar who died recently.

Lady Krishnamachariar has donated Rs. 150 to Shri Chimnabai Industrial Home for Women.

Prisoner Mohan Keval has been sentenced to death for murdering another prisoner in jail.

## CONGRESSMAN'S 'NO' TO POLICE

### Prominent Betul Worker Refuses To Give Finger-Prints

BETUL, Aug. 2.

Seth Dipchand Gothi, a prominent Congress worker of the province and an ex-Member of the Central Provinces Legislative Council who had courted imprisonment, during the last Civil Disobedience movement, was called the other day by the Sub-Inspector of Police at Betul, and was asked to give his finger prints, to which Seth Dipchand refused.

In this connection it is understood that due to the destruction of the police records in the devastating fire in the Secretariat at Nagpur, the police authorities were thinking of collecting the finger prints of the jail-returned persons, and with this end in view Seth Dipchand was probably summoned by the Sub-Inspector of Police at Betul.—United Press.

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A special meeting of Akola Municipal Committee was convened on Wednesday in response to a requisition by nine members for presenting an address of welcome to Democrat leaders Lokmanyak Aney, Kelkar, Munje, Jamnadas Mehta and others. The meeting was dropped for want of quorum.

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